Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

330 PER ANNUM 量六十月九英港香 SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 六角體 SINGLE COPY, 10 CRNTS. 1905. 晚八十月八年一十三緒光 NEW FERIES No 4951. Intimations. Banks. Mails. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI AND ORIENTAL PENINSULAR I OKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1880, RESERVE FUND. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000 Starling Reserve\$ 10,000,000 } \$18,500,000 CAPITAL PAID-UP If it's power RESERVE FUND 9,940,000 COURT OF DIRECTORS: Head Office; -YOKOHAMA. H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman. A. HAUPT, Esq., Deputy Chairman, you want. Branches and Agencies. Hon, C. W. Dickson, | H. Schubart, Esq. NEW YORK. E. Shellim, Esq. REMARKS. TOKIO. E. Goetz, Esq. G. H. Medhurst, Esq. Hon. R. Shewan. HONOLULU. NAGASAKI. A. J. Raymond, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq. SHANGHAI. LYONS. take NEWCHWANG. SAN FRANCISCO. F. Salinger, Esq. SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and MUKDEN. CHIEF MANAGER : HOMBAY. PORT ARTHUR BOVRIL Hongkong-J. R. M. SMITH. TIENTSIN. Calling at Penang, if sufficient (CHEFOU. PEKING. inducement offers). MANAGER: DALNY, Shanghai-H. E. R. HUNTER. KOBE. LONDON. LONDON BANKERS-LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED. CHUSAN About 21st ? Freight and LONDON BANKERS: SHANGHAL...... { HONGKONG-INTEREST ALLOWED : H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R... September & Passage. HE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent, PARRS' BANK, LD. per Annum on the daily balance. THE UNION OF LONDON AND [SIMLA Sept. 23rd,] See Special -ON FIXED DEPOSITS: SMITHS BANK, LD. LONDON, &c...... C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R. For 3 months, 21 per Cent. per Annum. Advertisament. Noon For '6' months, 31 per Cent. per Annum. ONGKONG BRANCH: -INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of a per cent. For 12 munths, 4 per Cent, per Annum. er Annum on the Daily Balance. . For Further Particulars, apply to I. R. M. SMITH, On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. Chief Manager. Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent. HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK. Hongkong, 16th September, 1905. TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager. THE Business of the above Bank is conducted Hongkong, 11th September, 1905. by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI Untimations. "MINIMAX" BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, ubtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 34 Pro-LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. AUSTRALIA AND CHINA CENT. per annum. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. Depositors may transfer at their opti-HEAD OFFICE:-LONDON. balances of \$100 or more to the Honokone AN HAVE NOW REMOVED MINIMAX SYNDICATE: LIMITED, DEPOSIT at 4 PERCENT, per annum. RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN, For the Hongkong and Shanghai ANTWERP, &c. BANKING CORPORATION, RESERVE FUNDZ875,003 TO THEIR J. R. M. SMITH, INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT BLACKHEAD & CO., Chief Manager. [23] ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per STORE Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. NEW annum on the Daily Balances. LOCAL AGENTS. DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent. The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus. ... 3 AUTOMATIO. NO HOSE. NO PUMPS. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Sh. Taels 7,500,000 ີ 3 ກ ້ານ 21 ກັ Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, Kerosine Oil, Tar, Benzine.

Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time. T. P. COCHRANE HEAD OFFICE-SHANGHAL Manager. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN. Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. CHATER ROAD SIMPLEST HANDLING. BRANCHES: Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet. Berlin Calcutta Hankow Peking INTERNATIONAL BANKING Tientsin Tsinaniu Tsingtau Yokohama IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION. CORPORATION. ΛND Always ready for immediate use.
Requires only one hand to hold.
Weight only 18 lbs. when full.
Maximum of samplicity and effect. FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS, AND Is Self-acting. FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES BANKERS: ICE HOUSE STREET Can be used by anyone, even lady or child. IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND Koenigliche Sechandlung (Preussis-) THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA. Minimum of Price, Weight and Size. che Staatsbank) Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft Hungkong, 10th May, 1905. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ENTRANCE IN AUTHORISED......GOLD \$10,000,000 Deutsche Bank ORIENTAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY. CAPITAL PAID UPGOLD \$ 3,250,000 S. Bleichroeder RESERVE FUNDGOLD \$ 3,250,000 Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft CONSULTING AND SUPERVISING ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS, HOUSE STREET. Bank fuer Handel und Industrie HEAD OFFICE: Robert Warschauer & Co. NEW YORK. Hongkong, Shanghai and Manila. Mendelssohn & Co. LONDON- OFFICE: M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne? Frankfuit THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C. CRAWFORD SPECIALISTS Jacob S. H. Stern Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg. LONDON BANKERS: Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln. NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF RAILWAYS, MINES, WATER SUPPLIES, Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. ENGLAND, LIMITED, REINFORCED CONCRETE, CONCRETE PILES. Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd. AQUARIUS LONDON BANKERS: BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK! ADE. Messis, N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS. .. ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, WWW SPARKLING MINERAL TABLE WATER Qts., Pts., & Splits. Hongkong. Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. LIMITED. SILENT WATER Qls. DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY THE Corporation transacts every Descrip-MW STONE GINGER BEER. DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT. tion of Banking and Exchange Business, Potels. receives Money in Current Account and ac-GINGERALE. INTEREST allowed on Current Account. MARK DEPOSITS received on terms which may be cepts Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be LEMONADE. TONIC WATER. learned on application. Every description of ascertained on application. PURE TREBLE DISTILLED WATER ONLY is used in the suffacture of these Beverages, and by this means ABSOLUTE HONGKONG HOTEL. Telephone Banking and Exchange business transacted. CHARLES R. SCOTT, Manager, Manufacture of these Begerages, and by this means ABSOLUTE HUGO SUTER. No 75. Sub-Manager. No. 9, Queen's Road Central. PURITY IS GUARANTEED. Hongkong, 31st August, 1905. Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. SOLE AGENTS-CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights. 15, Queen's Road Central. COALS. JAPAN Hongkong, 6th September, 1905. Acting Manager. UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Hongkong, 7th February, 1905.



(MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:-- I, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO. LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C. HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidzuru, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kacatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c. Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Ispanese Navy and Arsenals and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Milke, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotana, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibara and other Coals. C MINAMI Manager Handbane,

Potels.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON. Hongkong, 19th May, 11964.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL,

MACAO.

For Terms, &c., apply to-MANAGER.

Macao, 28th August, 1905.

ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG. THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First

Hopgkopg asth May, 1895.

THE above Hotel situated on the PRAYA GRANDE, will be opened on SATUR-DAY, 2nd September, under the Management of J. Santos, late of Macao Hotel.

There is splendid accommodation for Visitors, the Rooms being the largest and lostiest in the Colony. The BILLIARD TABLE which has been purchased from the Hon. Wei Yuk is the best in the Far East, and is practically new.
SPIRITS and WINES of the best quality. CUISINE-Excellent.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-

Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT' RATES. SIEMSSEN & Co.

Temporary Store: 26, CONNAUGHT ROAD. Hongkong, 11th September, 1905.

LIMITED. THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 23rd September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement

September, both days inclusive. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

General Managers. Hongkong, 11th September, 1905.

MUSIC LESSONS.

ESSONS in VIOLIN, GUITAR, MAN-DOLINE, and in MUSIC, by a Teacher of Experience.

For terms; apply to-

Clo Hongkong Telegraph. Hongkong, 12th September, 1905.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

84.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory. \$2.70 per Bag 250 ibs. net ex Factory, SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.," General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

CHEONG LEE & CO.

TURNITURE DEALE

CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS ..

NIOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held at its Head Office, No. 1, Queen's Buildings, The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 23rd the Report of the Directors, together with States ments of Account for the year 1904 and for the half-year ending 30th June, 1905, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 9th October to the 19th October, both days inclusive.

.By Order of the Board, W. J. SAUNDERS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1905. COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSUR-

ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, is a urely BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY. Head Office: London.

Established in London in 1861. W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS, Branch Manager and Underwriter, Hongkong. 888]

Hongkong, 30th August, 1905. COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. WM. PARLANE,

Manager, Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905.

Telephone,

Address: CONNAUGHT CONNAUGHT

HONGKONG.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL, situated near the BANKS,

PRINCIPAL OFFICES and in the MAIN STREET.

Flush Water Lavatories. Large and Lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Hydraulic Elevator. Hot and Cold Water Baths and Shower Baths. Under European Management.

Launch Service for Guests. Hongkong, 16th June, 1905. FOR HOTEL COMFORT AND THE BEST BILLIARDS

£1

J. W. OSBORNE,

HOTEL, VICTORIA

MACAO HOTEL. SHAMEEN, CANTON,

ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

MACAO, CHINA, In the centre of the Praia Grande,

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS. WM. FARMER, Proprietor.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, and July, 1900.

3:

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD:

HONGKONGCANTON LINE.

HONGKOL	100	7/211 7 C			4.	0
S.S. "HONAM,"2,363	tons	·	Captain	H. D.	Jones.	
" POWAN,"2,338			11	G. F.	Morrison,	R.N.R
,, "FATSHAN,"2,260	1)		19	R. D.	Thomas.	
,, "HANKOW,"3,073			n *		Lloyd.	
"KINSHAN,"				J. J. I	ossius.	

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted). Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 F.M. and .6 P.M. (Sunday

excepted). These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation:

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M. Departures on Sundays

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"219 tons..........Captain T. Hamlin. This steamer leaves Canton for Macao levery Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and Icaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAD STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGA-TION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunki, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures, from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:-Canton to Wuchow......Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00. Canton to Tak HingSingle \$12.50; Return \$21,00. Canton to Samshui......Single \$7.50.

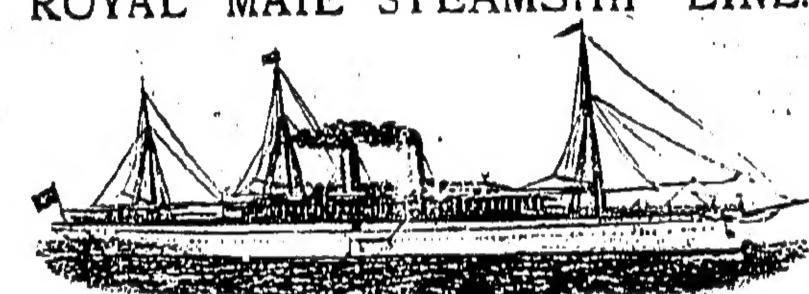
The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. . Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the-

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel, Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE. VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.) SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.-(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION). Tons. Commanders. Sailing Dates.

Steamers. R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN "...6,000... II. Pybus, R.N R......WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept. "EMPRESS OF CHINA"...6,000...R. Archibald, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 18th Oct. "ATHENIAN"2,440 Robinson, R.N.R.... WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov. "EMPRESS OF INDIA" ... 6,000 ... E. Beetham, R.N.R ... WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov. Hongkong to London, 1st Class......vid St. Lawrence £60. Vid New York £62. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPRESS" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VAN-COUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. R.M.S., "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Inter-

mediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Hongkong, 13th September, 1905. Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [10

HAMBURG-AMERIKA OSTABIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL. GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC-PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SURIECT TO ALTERATION.

		SUBJECT TO RELEASE TORS		
	STEAMERS,		SAILING DATES.	
•	SCANDIA *}	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	, , ,	Freight and Passengers.
	SILESIA *	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	4th October.	Freight and Passengers.
	SUEVIA}	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	oth October	
	SLAVONIA*	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	Likeh Detahas	Freight and Passengers.
	SEGOVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).) ht]	Freight.
	SENEGAMBIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	35th Nov.	
	VANDALIA}	with liberty to call at the Malabar coast.	sth October,	Freight.
	A december of	intending Passengers is drawn to the spoon and cabins amidships. Lighted throughout Qualified Doctors are carried.	lended accommonghout by Electronia	dation of this

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. HONGKONG OFFICE.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1905.

No. 1. Oneen's Buildings.

NOMA, TATTOOER, 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources. Hongkong, 16th November, 1904.

Mails.

EUROPEAN LINE.

NORDDBUTSONER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG; PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS: Steamers will call at GIRRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers

and Luggage. H.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

	,	
STEAMERS.	SAILING	
ROON	WEDNESDAY,	27th September.
RAVERN	WEDNESUAY.	Tith Uctober.
ZIETEN .	W GLIN BAUM I .	ZKIN UCIODEK
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY,	8th November.
SACHSEN.	WEDNESDAY	22nd November,
DDINIT DECENT INTPOLD	WEDNESUAY.	oth December.
20212 1121212222	VV P. I JIM P. TILLE F	POST OF THE PROPERTY AND A STATE OF THE PARTY.
DDING FITTE FRIEDRICH	weding const.	3rd January, 1900.
CNEICENAII	W ELDIN EDUK I	TYLD INDUKTY.
POON	WEDNESDAY	RIST INDURTY.
ZIETEN	"" A F D W F 2 DY A	Zoth February.

N WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship ROON, Capt. G. Meiners, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this of any port in the world. Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 25th September, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 26th September, and Parcels will be feceived at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 26th September.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50
and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has aplended Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PRUPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration).

SAILING DATES. - STEAMERS. WILLEHAD4,762 ... WEDNESDAY, 20th September, 10 A.M. PRINZ SIGISMUND3,302 ... TUESDAY, 14th November.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th September, 1905, at 10 A.M., the Steamship WILLEHAD, Capt. I'h. Obenauer, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

& AUSTRALIAN SERVICE. DIRECT FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

STEAMER YOKOHAMA & KOBE PRINZ WALDEMAR ... TUESDAY, 26th September. SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, ZIETENWEDNESDAY, 27th September. KOBE & YOKOHAMA J

BHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, PRINZESS ALICEWEDNESDAY, 11th October.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA * Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1905.

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP

HONGKONG-KONGMOON-KAUKONG LINE. S.S. "TAK, HING" and S.S. "HONGKONG."

SAILING EVERY EVENING AT 7 P.M. (SATURDAY EXCEPTED). THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 36 HOURS. THE steamers pass through the silk producing districts, and afford a splendid opportunity

for passengers to see the Southern part of the Canton delta.

> HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE. S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UL"

SAILING TWICE A WEEK, THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 51 DAYS. THE steamers sail from Hongkone to Samshul, Shuthing, Takhing and Wuchow. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River. Fare for the Round Trip\$30

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. For further information, apply to-AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.

Hongkong. Hongkong, 5th July, 1925

Mentistry.

Dr. M. H. OHAUN, THE LATEST METHOD

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL

REASONABLE FEES.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

Consultation Free. Hongkong, 30th July, 1004 A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVELI NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR, but without running a doctor's bill or falling into

the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION. a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have

been restored to health and happiness who for

years proviously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence. HERAPION No. 1 - A Squenith Remady for discharges from the urinity organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laring the foundation does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other scrious diseases.

HERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary thin cruptions, ulcerations, paint and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarasparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

HERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Ramedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distants and incapacity for business or pleasure. Jore of solitude, blushir.

business or pleasure, lore of solitude, blushis, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

HERAPION is soldbyprincipal Chemists
throughout the world. Price in England?

& 4/8. In ordering, state which of the three
numbers required, and observe that the world

THERAMON appears on British Government Stamp (is white letters on a red ground) affired to every package by order of hits Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery. Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Lid. Hongkong, China and Manila,

This is the age of research and experiment, when silusture, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the constort and happiness of man science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the -by no means least important discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, narticulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one commin. It has preparation as unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines everintroduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, John Velpeau, Malsonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potentagent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed phihopeful generous minds; and far beyond the mere pourt wif such confiderer have been discovered—of freemitting the baser metals into gold is surely t'adiscovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the tailing energies of the comfirmed row in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the sid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the powers of acquired or inherited disease in all their proteam forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. such is The New French Remedy Therspion, which my certainly rank with, if not take precedence of many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little estentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introdured appears to prove that it is destined to cast into obliviour all those questionable remedies that Therapion and those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion and be obtained in Hugland direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemista and Merchania throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Piji Islands, St. Ilriena, &c., — Diamoni Fields Advertion KIMBERLEY

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, China and Manlia,

Untimations.

RMAN MAIL LINES. THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., Ltd.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 875 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

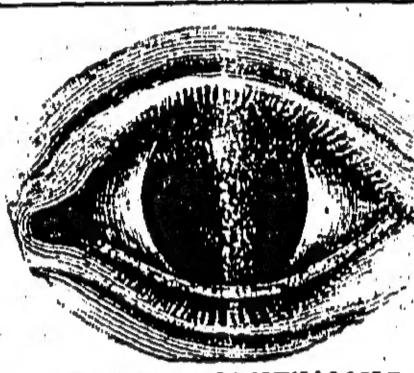
Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed,

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably w :. that

Telephonel: Nos. 376, 506, or 681. Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt. A. 1, and Watkins.

Liebers, Scotts, 191Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.



RIGHT!

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, N. LAZARUS. 10. D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG, (One Minute's Walk from the Post Office).

[] ILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Spectacles for all requirements. Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on " Defective Sight"-free. SHANGHAL. 59, Bentinck Street. 566, Nanking Road. 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. Hongkong, 24th March; 1904.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKER: COAL AND PROVISION MER-CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION

AGENTS, GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG, SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR H ARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT

> DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,

. Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CHEAM

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES. Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.



Gold Medals PARIS 1889 & 1900

HARRIS, CALNE-WILTS England REPRESENTATIVES FOR HONGKONG & CHINA

> HOWARD & Co., 50, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1905.

THE HONGKONG STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER, 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR.

TOORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLAR GING and COPYING in all Sizes. LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS

Hongkoug, 15th September, 1909.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS. 7.00 am. to 7.30 am. ... Every 30 minutes. 7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every io minutes. 8.00 a.m. to 8.30 am. .. Every 15 minutes. 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Elvery to minutes. 9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 11.30 am. to 12.45 pm. ... Every 15 minutes. 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every to minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every to minutes. NIGHT CARS.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every to minutes,

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour. SUNDAYS. 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes. 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every to minutes. 12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every to minutes. 1,00 p.m. to 5,00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes. 6.00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days. SATURDAYS. Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m. SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Des Vœux Road Central.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every to minuter.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON. Liquidators. Hongkong, 12th July, 1905



THIS DWARF RAZOR has superseded the old fashioned clumsy Razor and by its use Shaving becomes a pleasure. It is manufactured in Sheffield, England, from a special amalgam of steel which makes imitation impossible, and in consequence it enjoys the largest sale of any Razor in the World. Thousands of Testimonials testify that the little "MAB" is the finest shaving implement ever produced.

Will be mailed to any address on receipt of the price (\$2), post free. To be obtained from THE MUTUAL STORES,

WATKINS, LIMITED, and all first-class stores in the Colony. Sole Agents for Far East, Howard & Co.,

29, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong. Agents wanted in every port.

For particulars and terms, apply to-HOWARD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1904. MEE CHEUNG.

PHOTOGRAPHER, TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN Ica-House Road.

TS now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED to the Colony or in any part of the Far Rast. GROUPS AND VIEWS

a spoc ality.

Hongboog, and Septembe, 1895

IMITED.

"ALEXANDRA

Des Voux Road.

BUILDINGS'

NEW DRESS FABRICS

for

AUTUMN WEAR.

HIGH GRADE

DAINTY LACE COLLARS, SCARVES

and,

JABOTS.

HIGH CLASS

At

Moderate Prices.

FIRST-CLASS

DRESS-

BRAVINO

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$ Experienced Fitters

from

& PARIS. LONDON

Wm. POWELL,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th September. 1905.

Intimations.

THE BRITARY SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain; loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can r'umber. You can see these people every. where. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and

cure. Remedies like WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphi'es and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B A., M. D., L. R. C. S., Edinburg,-L. R. C. P., London,-Physician Woman's Hospital-Professor University of Bishops Gollege, Canada, says : " I have much | pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You can take it with the assurance of getting It never disappoints. Sold by all

TUBORG BEER.

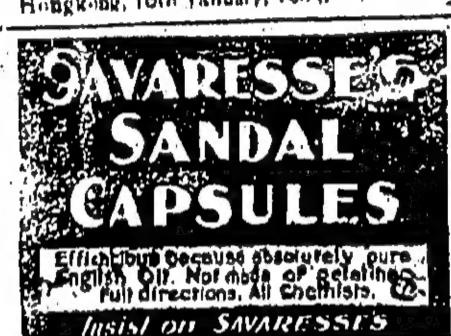
chemists.

FIRST Class PILSENER BEER and any other Chemicals.

or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities Sole Agents :--

SIEMSSEN & CO. Hongkong, 10th January, 1004.



AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN I CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of perfection of form, and can see for ourselves in Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind the statues to be found in all art galleries, patronage and support, and desires to state that originals and copies of the great master's work. she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds MEEDLE WORK.

Contlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs ind Coll as renewed on old ones:

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Com-Iren's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools who are taught by the Sisters.

Many, no send And Otto

JUST LANDED. STATIONERY. STATIONERY

STATIONERY CANCY BOXES of NOTE PAPERS and ENVELOPES of the latest design.

AND ALSO A large variety of Ordinary Papers and Envelopes, now on show. PRICE VERY MODERATE.

H. RUTTONJEE, No. 5. D'Aguilar Street, No. 36 to 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon. Hongkong, 29th August, 1905.



"Sanitas" Disinfecting Fluid la non-poisonous and non-staining, and for general or personal use is thoroughly effective. It completely disinfects the house in which it is used, and, administered internally prevents Cholera, Typhold Feyer, Dysentery, etc.

"Sanitas" Disinfecting Powder is the best air purifier known, and a stronger antiseptic and deodorant than carbolic acid, besides being pleasant and refreshing.

"**Sanitas" Eucalyptus** Soap is specially recommended by the medical faculty for use in hot climates, because of its fine disinfecting qualities and its fragrance.

Kingzett's Fumigating Candles of sulphur funigation. For the disinfection of infected places, bedding, clothing, etc., they are both efficacious and aconomical. Destroy all insects.

> THE "SANITAS" CO. LTD. BETHNAL GREEN.

BEAUTIFUL HEADS.

IS THE MODERN WOMAN'S TOO LARGE!

A certain artist who, being wifer than his kind, has concealed his name says that he can no longer get suitable models for the female figure because all the women of to-day have heads too large for their bodies. He lives in Bopes that the increasing popularity of athletics will develop the bodies till the old fashioned proportions admired by the sculptors of Greece should be restored. He believes that the overdevelopment of the feminipe head is due to modern culture.

He is a brave man, indeed, who dares to accuse the women of to-day of having by reason of their learning developed too far in this respect. But his view of the entire matter is aske a. The Greek' woman's head was too small; that is the real state of the case. She was as a type ignorant, unlearned, untrained in the use of the brain. One small head could easily carry all she knew, with room to spare. What this artist and the rest of his kind should

do is to remodel their ideas about models. Let them, stop worrying about the Greeks and carve in immortal marble the genius of Amercan womanhood. There is nothing radically the matter with the woman of to-day.

"Feminine skulls are large, says Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, "because there must be more room for the improved size of the brains and the symmetry of the form is increased by development. How absurd would be the small cranium of the ancient Greek soldier on the massive form of a Scott or a Sherman, or the low forehead of the antique woman on a

An expert, in giving his opinion, said :-"That Phidias, Michael Angelo and the other great sculptors of Greece and Rome sacrificed the size of the head to accentuate the proportions of the body I do not believe, or that women's heads were any smaller in the days the Venus de Médici was modelled, but'I do think the sculptor intentionally made the head smaller that the beautiful curves and proportious of the body might stand out in greater contrast.

"The correct measurements to-day are as follows:-At birth the head measures about four times into the height, at the age of five years six times into the height, in an adult guaranteed, free from Salicylic Acid, about seven and a half times into the height-In some cases a woman's head is larger than a PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) man's. In modern sculpture the head, you will notice, is much larger and more in proportion to the entire body."

Another expert, a curator of a Museum of Art in the department of paintings, was considerably interested in the discussion as to the size of women's heads.

"The largest heads," he said, "do not necessarily denote the greatest amount brams, either in man or woman. It is the quality, not the quantity, which counts. We often see enormous heads bending over a tailor's beach and small heads pleading before the Supreme Cour: judges.

"In the time of Phidias, Phryne was the model for all his Aphrodites and Athenenes. She was considered the most beautiful woman in Greece. We do not learn that she was gifted with any great amount of intelligence, that her brain was any larger or weighter than the average Grecian woman of her day, but we do read much of her wonderful beauty and

"The Venus de Medici, with her small head. is wholly unemotional. She is phrenologically i perfect, but she is just what she is represented as being, a woman of marble. The enlargement of the modern woman's head I should not consider a sign of greater intelligence, for this reason :- During the Renaissance period, following the early Roman and Greek, the women were magnificently educated and very intelligent, yet we see no increase in the size of the head. A woman's brains, that is a normal woman, are three ounces lighter than a man's. In the case of the men the large head was accompanied by a large body, but I reiterate my first statement, that it is quality and not quantity that counts."

It is not surprising, says another writer, to find the average woman's head of to-day developing in size and strength, hence it is not so much of a surprise to us to meet the woman whose head will measure, twenty-two inches, the normal size of a man's head. In the modern man, as well as the model woman, the proport'on from the opening of the ear to the frontal lobe is lengthening Formerly the woman's head, from the opening of the ear to the occipital lobe, was longer.

This measurement does not necessarily having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby mother love and all that go to make a woman womanly are shrinking, as some assert, but merely not being developed in proportion to those characteristics usually given to man they

are at a standstill. The coming man and the coming woman are developing in common. The crown of the head, self-culture and independence; the forehead, casuality, which were typical of man's development, are now strongly developed in a woman's bead. This development has enabled women to take charge of their own business affairs, to organize and to lead. This quality of organization is increasing, and much is also

being done to developwomen physically. Gymnastics are an important feature of woman's education to-day; swimming, climbing, rowlog, golfing, tennie and all athletic sports. Women have greater power of endurance than men-for example, the woman who

recently climbed the Alps. What you say about the development of man's characteristics in women's heads may have something to do with this apparent- indifference to marriage manifested by women today. The many avenues opened to them, the facilities afforded them for self-support, the independence and self-helpfulness which they show, may be-indeed, are-the result of the greater lengthening of the proportions from the opening of the ear to the frontal lobe. This development is not in the nature of an injury of them in their womanly characteristics. The women of the future will choose the fathers of their children more carefully, will weigh their future, and will be less likely to be carried away by sentimentality than were the women of

twenty-five or fifty years ago. [Continued on page 7.]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BLACKHEATH." FROM SOURABAYA AND PROBO-LINGGO.

HE above Steamer having arrived, Consig Linees of Cargo are hereby requested to sen in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1905 DOSTON TOWBOAT COMPANY

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. STEAMSHIP "LYRA,"

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-HAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND MANILA. The above Steamer having arrived, Con-

signees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel

will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in

any case whatever. DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agenis.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1905.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S.S. "SIKH," FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH AND

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

LIVERPOOL CONSIGNEES of Cargo archereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.

at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th instant will be subject pointed hour.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd they cannot be recognised.

instant, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

In it no loth September, 1505

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. .

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLAWERS," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., I.td., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M., TO-DAY, 11th instant. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 18th instant will be subject All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th

instant, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th instant, at 11 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, 11th September, 1905.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BAYERN,"

imply that the characteristics of home making, informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, I imited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

notice to the contrary be given before 6 o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods hayp left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th September, will

be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 18th September, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 23rd September, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

Undersigned, NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1905 NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS,

TEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following vessel during her stay in Hongkong Harbour;-

CHURCHILL, American 4-masted schooner, Captain Huffman,-Master,

Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"ANDALUSIA,"

Captain Filler, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the sleamer's arrival here after which

date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st September will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st instant, at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SOCOTRA," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the

Goods are landed. This vessel brings on Cargo:-

From London, &c., ex S.S. Egypt. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 10 A.M., TO-MORROW. Goods not cleared by the 20th instant, at

4 P.M., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the

Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an ap-

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date No claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent trong-keny, 13th September, 1005.

Untimations

GO TO

WEISMANN'S FOR YOUR

BREAD.

THE ONLY

EUROPEAN BAKERY

Hongkong, 1st September, 1905.

IN THE COLONY.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, MACAO. CITUATED at the most Charming Part

been opened for the public and for the benefit of Hongkong Visitors, who travel to this Delightful Resort. BATHING PARTIES, and indeed every Holiday Seeker on pleasure bent, will find

of Macao's Famous Beach, has just

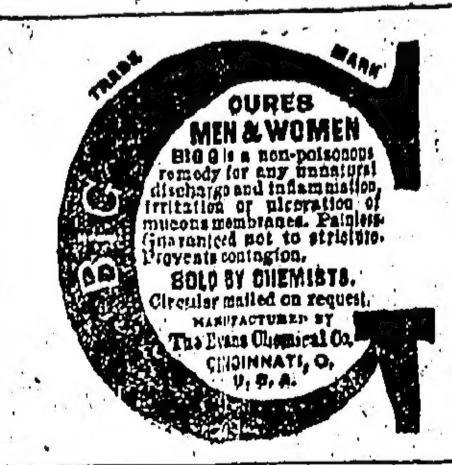
all their wants supplied at BAY VIEW MORNING TEAS, BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AFTERNOON TEAS, and DINNERS can be supplied to any number at the shortest" notice, and at the most

reasonable prices. On SUNDAYS Meals served a la carte from, II A.M. to 9 P.M. Only the Finest Brands of WINES and

LIQUEURS will be kept in stock. LIGHT REFRESHMENTS of every description, including Ices, may be had at the lowest prices. After one trial of the fancy fare at BAY

VIEW HOUSE, you will be loth to return to Hongkong. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: " BAYVIEW, MACAO."

Macao, 7th June, 1905.



NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than THE CENTS (rocts.) per Single Copy. THE MANAGER

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Lid Tlongkong, 30th September, 1903.

Antimations.



THE POPULAR

SCOTCH



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO. SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS. By Appointment to

H.M. THE KING

HRH the PRINCE of WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Stores.

> A FOOK & Co., 12, Pottinger Street, Central.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMPRADORES, COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES OF SIXTY-YEARS STANDING.

A LL kinds of Provisions, Cosl, Water and A Ballast supply from alongside at the shortest notice and with all possible dispatch. Moderate terms.

Orders solicita. Hongkong, 23rd February, 100f.

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.



BARRETTO & Co.,

General Agents, Hongkony.

COGNACS.

L. ROZET & CO., BORDEAUX.

Special Brands.

Cognac, * * * ... \$15.00 Per Dozen Case S. O. P. ... 18.70

Very Old

Fine Champagne 22.50 Cognac, Grande

Fine Champagne

Blue Ribbon Guaranteed 12

Years Old...... 31.50

Fine Champagne, Green

Guaranteed Years Old.....

Grande Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Ribbon

Guaranteed 30 Years Old

> BARRETTO & Co. Agents,

Nos. 22 & 24, Bank Buildlags, Queen's Road Central

Hongkong, 18th September, 1905.

WATSON & CO.,

WATSON'S

LIMITED.

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

CELEBRATED BLEND THE FINEST WHISKIES IN SCOTLAND IS CHARACTERISED BY ITS

MELLOWNESS ATTAINED ONLY BY

GENUINE

GREAT AGE.

Per Dozen \$16.50.

A. S. WATSON & Co., . LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841. Hongkong, 22hd July, 1905.

GREGOR

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

181 FLOOR.

BURGUNDIES

FROM

BOUCHARD

FILS,

Beaune, Burgundy.

AWARDS:

MEDALS

AND

DIPLOMAS

AT VARIOUS EXHIBITION

Hongkong, 18th July, 1905.

(The Mongkong Welegraph

Hongkong, Saturday, September 16, 1905.

INJUSTICE TO HONGKONG CIVIL SERVANTS. It has frequently been necessary of late to criticise the action of the Government and to call attention to what we have submitted were wrongful methods which had been set in operation. At no time is that a pleasant duty, especially in Hongkong with its large cosmopolitan population, but it is only right that outside opinion on questions of the day should be stated and submitted for the benefit of those high powers whose orbits circulate far outside the common people, and who are, no doubt, guided by considerations unknown to those mainly affected by these so-called reforms: " At the same time groundlings do feel keenly on many matters discussed at the Legislative Council, and bitterly criticise the character of the voting, when it seems to ignore their interests and leave them voiceless where subjects of vital importance to them are concerned. Indeed, it is their sense of impotence that occasionally touches them on the raw; but, of course, those on higher circles seldom hear the mutterings of the vulgar herd, and have few opportunities of consulting those who might be in the slightest degree termed representative of the working class. The latest grievance is found in a Bill which appears in the Agenda of the Legislative Council and reads as follows:-"First reading of a Bill entitled an Or dinance to transfer to the General Revenue the moneys standing in the Treasury to the credit of the Widows' and Orphans Pension Fund, to provide for future payment of pensions to the Widows and Orphans of deceased Public Officers, and to make the payment of the same a charge upon and payable out of the said General Revenue.' That Bill has been on the agenda for the last two meetings, but it has been postponed on each occasion, and, curiously enough, no copy of the proposed Or dinance has yet been circulated. That in itself is a peculiar circumstance, which we need not dilate upon at this stage. But coming to the character of the Bill as set forth in the title, we strike an oldstanding, grievance—the change from a bad system to a worse. This Widows' and Ophans' Pension Fund has almost invariably been the subject of the greatest irritation among civil servants. In a few cases it has proved, we cannot doubt, beneficial; but in the majority it has proved Revenue and neither the civil servant nor officers of the Colony could be lawfully ed to the money. A really great scheme, bled by the Government-in other words, indeed; the originator is a born actuary, and has proved an official "squeeze." We will submit some illustrations of the working of this Fund in support of our contention. To begin with it must be remembered that there is nothing voluntary subject is, as we have shown, hedged about about the Fund; it is a compulsory order with intricacies, and will involve a good that civil servants must pay a certain per. I deal of calculation. The scheme, as we centage, of their monthly salaries to the have pointed out, is wholly bad; it is Fund, no matter whether they expect to benefit from it or not. Take the case of a married man who has been in the service for a period of 15 or 20 years; his wife and children predecease him, and in disgust at the malificent effects of the Colony he decides to retire from the service and to return to his native land. All these years he has been contributing month after month to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund, but now when he has resolved to retire all that money reverts to the Government. In other words, he is not entitled to a penny of the money which, it may be, against his will, certainly without his voluntary consent, he has been contributing to the coffers of the Government. He has been mulcted of that money, and has compulsorily made a gift of some 4 per cent. of his monthly salary to the Government. Had that civil servant the Gazette. paid the money into an insurance society, the money would have been re turned to him on the maturing of the policy, provided he survived his wife and family; or at his death it would have gone to swell his estate. But the money for Bangkok. would not have been irretrievably lost, as in the case of the Government Fund There would, besides, have been the accrued interest to gather, but we may waive that point at present. Take another illustration where a man resigns from the Service after a few years. If he be a married man his contributions during that period are absolutely lost. If he be a single man the Government waxes generous and refunds him half the total amount of money he has contributed, so that whatever happens the Government is on the safe side. The hardship to the civil

servant is only a question of degree; the

"squeeze" has been made. There is another

the particular case which we have in mind,

the yidow is entitled to the magnificent sum

of something like \$5 per annum paid month-

y from the Widows' and Orphans' Fund

That is to say, she has to call once a month

[33-13 at the Treasury for her 42 cents. Before

case, in which a widow is concerned.

at the Treasury and taken a chair or a car home there can be very little left of that 42 cents. The thing is ridiculous; but it illustrates the methods of the Government, which is neither just nor generous. Under the new Ordinance, which proposes to appropriate the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund and incorporate it with the General Revenue of the Colony, it is to be. supposed (in the absence of the actual terms of the Bill) that the Government sees a way of benefiting by the accumulation of the compulsory contributions from civil servants as years go by. Those contributions when accumulated may amount to a fabulous sum, as the Colony increases in population and the Civil Service—as a natural consequence -expands. There are no statistics before us as to the ratio of the deaths to the number of contributors to the Fund, but we may take it that the present average will be maintained. In that case, and taking into account the rate of increase in the Colony's population, it will not be surprising if within the next half century the present accumulated sum would have grown to \$1,000,000representing the contributions deducted from the salaries of Government officials. Now, we feel confident that many of those civil officers would far rather invest their money in annuities in any of numerous insurance societies which are so ready nowadays to offer a maximum of return for a minimum of outlay. By its policy up to the present time, the Government has made a clear gain of some lakhs, of dollars, and the process is to continue on even more advantageous terms-advantageous for the Government we may be sure. Were the accumulated funds, which properly belong to the civil servants, invested in the Colony we are quite certain that safe mortgages bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum could be secured, furnishing a return not short of some \$15,000 a year on the existing Fund. That sum we may take it would be sufficiently adequate to provide for those entitled to draw on the Fund. As it is, looking at the proposition soberly, we cannot see where these contributions are to end. As the years roll on, the Fund would increase enormously until confributions would no longer be necessary, the interest on the accumulated sum being more than enough to meet all requirements. If in such a case the demand for contributions were suspended, a great injustice would be done to those whose contributions in the past had been confiscated. So to get over that difficulty, to hide their traces, the Government calmly throw the whole amount into General method whereby the civil anybody else can tell then what has happenone whose services are of supreme importance to the Government. We cannot go into further details on this question on account of the limited space at our disposal. The calculated to benefit the Government alone; all others are dealt with as so many pawns who are only tolerated because they are useful. It is hardly possible for any one to say a good word for the

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

scheme, and we do not suppose any of the

elected members of the Legislative Counci

will be found to support it.

An examination for pilots will be held at the harbour office on Tuesday next.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Pekin will leave for Singapore, Colombo and Bombay at noon on

REGULATIONS for the collection of Crown rents in arrear in the New Territories are printed in

WITH reference to the paragraph in our columns last evening on the subject of the withdrawal of quarantine restrictions against Hongkong, we are informed from the Colonial Secretary's Office that Batavia should be read

GEO, Conway, seaman, was charged at the instance of Inspector Gourlay with unlawfully remaining in the Colony after the departure of his steamer, the Saint Regulus, which left port on the 17th of July last. Accused denied the charge, and the case was remanded to permit him to adduce evidence.

NOTICE is given in the Gazette that, whereas breaches of the covenants and conditions contained in Crown Leases have of late been of frequent occurrence, the Crown will in future, whenever such a breach occurs. strictly enforce the powers of re-entry and forfeiture reserved in the Crown Lease.

versels, arriving in Netherlands-India from so that all goods can now be imported into | was held guilty and fined \$30 with the alterna-Netherlands-India.

the poor woman has come to town, waited | UN her last trip across from San Francisco, the steamer Coptic carried \$240,500 gold, as treasure destined to Hongkong, of which \$240,000 was silver bullion and \$500 gold coin.

> Wone Fuk is a 13-year old hawker. Yesterday going along Hollywood Road he got tired, and seeing a bench outside Fung Tak's restaurant, he annexed it and took it away to a sheltered place to have a rest. Fung discovered his missing "sitting board," and the result was that Wong got 12 strokes with the birch and was ordered to be detained in Police custody for 48 hours, the Magistrate not wishing to send such a small boy to gaol.

THE case against the ricksha coolie who carelessly and furiously drove his vehicle at West Point and knocked down a market gardener, who sustained a fractured leg, as already recorded in these columns, was resumed before Mr. G. N. Orme this morning, when his Worship held that the gardener ought to have kept out of the ricksha's way, and therefore discharged the coolie. The wife of the injured man, stated that his earnings were \$12 a month, out of which he had to pay \$2.60 monthly for rent, and also support two children, one of whom was blind -His Worship said she could go to the Summary Court for relief, if not satisfied with the decision.

A LONDON wire of the 8th inst, says .- The Times in a leading article comments upon the interesting administration report on Kelantan. It pays a warm tribute of praise to the reforms effected there under the beneficent administration and control of the British advisers to the Rajah of that State. In its opinion there is no portion of the world where the inherent aptitude of Britons for governing Orientals has been more conspicuously displayed than in Malaysia where consequently there is unchecked and increasing prosperity. The natural advantages of Kelantan, so the Times points out, are such that if it be only moderately well-governed, the state will become, at no distant time, one o the most prosperous countries in the Malay Peninsula.

THE Yellow Dragon for August, which is now to hand, is the first number of volume seven of this interesting Queen's College publication. The head master's address on "break-up day" is published in full and as it contains many instructive suggestions, should be read and rerend by the scholars. One of the old pupils, Hung Hing Kam, who is now studying in London, has written a lengthy letter to a master, in the course of which he expresses the opinion that, after what he has seen of English Public Schools, Queen's College, with its ever-increasing number of boys, is hopelessly behind, so far as sport is concerned. He does not wish to advocate sport to the detriment of the school work of the boys, but considers that, as at present, the lack of physical exercise amongst the greater bulk of the Chinese boys is most de-

VRUNG CHAU KWONG surrendered to his bail this morning in the case in which he is charged with embezzlement of various sums of money received by him on behalf of Ip Tin Ting, details of which have already appeared in these columns. Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office, appeared for the prosecution Kong Sing, for the defence. Mr. Ferrers said he had no evidence to call, and asked that his Worship discharge the accused as all the ingredients constituting the crime of embezzle- them. ment were lacking. The accused was not a salaried servant of the complainant; he was an independent broker, employed by him on the usual commission. He did not conceal the receipt of the money; he did not run away and he was there all along making up the accounts, getting orders for, and collecting hills of, the complainants. He took the money on account and told complainant so; therefore there was an enthe absence of criminal intent and no case against his client.-Mr. Dixon submitted that all the ingredients of an embezilement were present. Accused went and collected money on behalf of complainant, and never made any report, nor did he account for the sums so received.—His Worship said he would consider the point as to whether defendant was a salaried servant or not, and reserved his decision until Monday afternoon. De fendant was allowed bail as before, \$750.

MR. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messra. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared before Mr. Orme this morning on behalf of his client, the second keeper of the gambling game which was raided by Inspector Hanson, and who was released on \$60 bail. Mr. Wilkinson argued at some length that, while his client was running away with the rest there was only a suspicion that he was running from the place where the gambling was going on, and suspicion was not sufficient. The Court must be convinced that the man was in fact running away, because he was playing an illegal game, and therefore on the appearance of the police he ran away with the rest. The mere running away was not sufficient, as it was a common thing among Chinese, upon the appearance of the police in their vicinity, to run, on account of a guilty conscience in regard to quite another matter than the one the police was there for. There was no evidence that his client was among the gamblers .- Mr. Hanson said that they were running together when they were arrested, while there were large numbers of coolies in other sheds who were remaining quiet, doing nothing wrong, and they neither ran nor were they in any way interfered with. His Worship said he was opinion that a peaceable citizen, if he had nothing to fear, would MR. F. Haver-Droeze, Consul-General for the | not be running away among a gang of male-Netherlands; writes informing us that ships or factors, without good and sufficient cause. Mr. Wilkinson then asked leave to apply for Hongkong are not longer subject to quarantine, rehearing of the case against his client in the the port of Hongkong being declared to be not event of his Worship bolding the man guilty longer infected with plague. The probibition and convicting him. His Worship granted of importation of some articles is also cancelled | leave to apply for a rehearing. The defendant

tive of two months.

A TRAMP TO THIBET.

DRITISH CONSUL TURNED BACK ON THE

Majesty's Consul-General at Chengtu, the capital of China's largest province. In 1883 he journeyed along the Thibetan road from Chengtu and crossed into Yunnan little dreaming that twenty years later he would again find himself in Szechuan facing westwards. But such proved to be the case, and a diary of his travels over close upon fourteen hundred miles appears in the form of a White Paper issued to Parliament. The traveller writes of his experiences with a lively sense of their romantic nature and with distinct literary skill. His interesting volume, which consists of 80 closely-printed pages, is issued as .. "China No. r (1905), Report by Mr. A. Hosie, his Majesty's Consul-General at Chengtu, on a journey to the Eastern Frontier of Thibet (with a map)." Setting out from Changtu, where one can observe a confused mass of greenery lit up in February and March by the bright yellow blossoms of the rape, and in May and-August by golden patches of ripening grain, Mr. Hosie journeyed on the great highway which connects the city with Lhasa, and for the first days passed with his caravan through a country riddled with irrigating streams and canals, with alders fringing every watercourse and beans blossoming in the dikes between the paddy plots. By this same road travel the Chinese Imperial Residents for Thibet; along it devout pilgrims, eager to look upon

THE FACE OF THE DALAI LAMA. Some of the latter take years over the journey, but the Imperial couriers, with relays of horses, are able to carry messages from Lhasa -to the nearest telegraph office, 1,300 miles away, at Tachien-lu-in less than 20 days. The road is barred by lofty mountain ranges, which strike terror into the superstitious wayfarers, and so narrow are some of the sours that one looks down into an abyss on either side of the roadway, while in places the path zigzags hackwards and forwards over a face of small, locse, slippery stories and at times descends into gorges where Nature has run riot. Ma Hosie describes everything that he sees, and throws new light on the country and its people. on the road to Tachien-lu he visited O-mei Haien and went to the top-a height of 10,158 feet. The sights to be seen from the summit are the "Glory of Buddha"—the reflection of the sun on the clouds hanging on the abyss below the top of the precipice; the "Myriad Lights," or lamps which are visible at night in the gulf underneath; and the Snowy Mountains of Thibet. Mr. Hosie was however disappointed

THE SUPERNATURAL VISIONS. Reserved by the priesthood for the superstitious pilgrims who annually throng the mountain, so he turned in to a service held in the temple just under the summit. The abbot, in full canonicals, recited prayers interspersed with the beating of drums and the clashing of cymbals, the pilgrims sittings on benches and standing around, with their eager faces lit up by the glare of many candles. was a weird spectacle, he says, and one wil agree with him if the imagination can picture a temple high up on a mountain side, with faint lights twinkling far below and the stillness of night around.

THIDETAN LADIES.

At Tachien-lu, exceeding the Chinese inhabitants, were "the dull-red and grey woollengowned Thibetan men and women, moving with that free and easy gait unknown to their Chinese neighbours. The Thibetan ladies, when clean and well-dressed, as Mr. Hosie saw them in Tachien-lu, will take rank with and Mr. H. N. Ferrers, instructed by Mr. Otto their European sisters. Many beautiful women were long silk gowns and long red-topped boots, and ornaments of gold. Dark brown eyes, finely cut features, an excellent carriage. and sprightliness of demeanour distinguished

AT THE BOUNDARY LINE.

Presing over many pages of this interesting namative of a journey through a wonderful country we arrive at the stage Mr. Hosiè's caravan, reached hillside whose ridge marks the boundary between China and Thibet. Mr. Hosic describes how he met the lama himself travel ling in a green sedan chair borne by four Chi nese bearers, with relief bearers and escorted by a retinue of from thirty to forty men, This beian and Chinese, some of the latter with buttons on their official hats. There was a run ning fire of questions as to their respective destinations, and one grey-bearded old man asked Tafted. Mr. Hosie whether he was going into Thibet. When he answered that he was proceeding only as far as the frontier, he said, "You have not far to go," and such proved to be the case, for he soon arrived at the top of a steep hillside the ridge of which forms the boundary line between the two countries. Under this brow he was met by the Chinese authorities, who again begged him not to cross the boundary line, which lay a few yards above him.

AN INVASION RESISTED. 'Having been reassured that he had not the slightest intention of setting a foot in Thibet. they begged him to wait a few minutes, unti they made the necessary disposition of troops along the boundary line, which was guarded on the Thibetan side by armed soldiers. In a few minutes be was invited to ascend the brow of the hill, where he found the Thibetan soldiers arranged in a line running north-east and south-west. In front of the Thibetan soldiers another line of Szechuan Thibetan soldiers, equal in number to the latter, was drawn up. The Thibetan soldiers, who were armed with matchlocks and swords, were under the command of a Chief, and a lama with a gilt pagoda hat stood by his side. There was perfect silence as, escorted by the Chinese authorities, he went up to the boundary stone which marks the frontier of the two countries, but he could see a fixed determination on the faces of the troops to resist any attempt on hi part to cross into Thibet. The boundary stone, which stands some 30 yards to the north-east of an obo by the roadside, is a wellworn, four-sided pillar of sandstone, about feet in height, each side measuring some 18 inches. There was no inscription on the stone, and when unthinkingly he made a movement to look for writing on the Thibetan side, the Chinese officials at once stepped in front of him and barred the road to Thibet. A VIEW OF THIBET.

Looking into Thibet the eye met a sea of grass-covered treeless hills, and from the valley at the foot of the Ning-ching Shan rose smoke from the camp fires of 400 Thibetan troops charged with the protection of the frontier. There was no time to make a prolonged inspection, for the Chinese authorities, were anxious for him to leave as soon as possible. As he had attained one of the objects of his journey -- a visit to the eastern frontier of Thibet

had they descended; than first a mounted scout; and then swarms of Thiberans on foot, rushed to a militop commanding a view of their road back to Pang-mu-t'ang, and he was under the impression that they were satisfied that they had successfully resisted a British invasion Mr. Alex. Hosie is a traveller as well as his

Mr. Hosie returned to the Chengtu plain three months after leaving it, and exchanged the clear, sunny, buoyant atmosphere of the western highland for the dark, cloudy, depressing climate of the capital of Szechuan.

FUN IN QUEENS ROAD. TAFT OUT TAFTED. An intensely amusing scene occurred in

Queen's Road Central this forencon, affording

mirth for the spectators and the "victim" alike. A European visitor to the Colony, of enormous, may we say elephantine, proportions, who recalled the great Taft, elected to have a chair-ride. Hailing a couple of coolies outside the Hongkong Hotel he peremptorily ordered them to make ready for his "burly" frame. The coolies might not have disdained a dainty Chinese lady, or a miniature school boy, but "when they were confronted with Goliath and all the giants rolled into one they became manifestly dismayed and started to hobble off as hest they could. But the massive. Christmas-like revelation of a man-whomay have seemed like an ogre to the coolieswas also a bit of a sprinter. He was up to the chair in two hops and neatly caught the rear coolie by the dest manipulation of a shepherd's crook. Then he, solemnly set the chair down in the roadway and started to encase himself inside. Now, many ordinary people find it a matter of trouble. to seat themselves in these slim receptacles, but when this Gargantuan attempted the task he had to exercise the patience of Job before was completed. Fortunately it was a cool day. By this time a crowd of chair coolies, ricksha-pullers and the riff-raff who are always to be found on such occasions assembled in the middle of the street and started to laugh, That brought the Europeans to the scene, for it is morally certain that when a coolie starts to laugh he has an object in view. When the large-sized visitor had safely ensconsed himself in the chair the real fun began. The front coolie bent down and heaved. He found himself on his back in two seconds and wondered what had hoppened. The chair hadn't moved. Then both the coolies with a heap of,"peching" and wrestling and shouting of "Both together" made a grand magnificent effort. That failed. By this time the street was thronged with onlookers who agreed that nothing so funny had been witnessed since the days of George the First, The air rang with laughter and a lady who came out of a shop near by laughed so ecstatically that she nearly had a fit and had to be patted on the back and embraced and finally led away before she recovered. The gentleman who was causing the block in the traffic and formed the centre of attraction sat severely in his chair with a mild smile on his face. Probably he thought this was the regular performance when a new comer essayed to enter a chair. By this time the chair-coolies were swearing at each other with a fluency and vigour that "brought down the house." People laughed till they were sore, The more the others laughed the stronger grew the language of the distracted coolies. A poor mongrel dog sat up on his hind legs and plainly said that this was better than stealing scraps from the Central Market. The visitor was evidently a personage of great importance for he remained at his ease—that is to say wedged in on all sides-and waited developments. If he had only made a speech the show would have been where complete. When the chair coolies had exhausted themselves they set to work again, and again and yet again. The poles held for a wonder, and at last the chair rose, apparently of its own accord; the passenger waved goodbye to the crowd and went off in the direction of Battery Path. People who saw the scene in Queen's Road are still laughing as they think of the ludicrous sight. Taft, alas, was out-

THE SUEZ CANAL NOT BLOCKED.

Mr. J. Y. V. Vernon, Reuter's agent in Hongkong, has received the following reply to a telegram sent yesterday requesting confirmation and details of the reported blocking of the Suez Canal .- " Blocking canal quite un-

A CASE that came up before Mr. G. N. Orine at the Magistracy should be of considerable interest to Kowloonites, in view of the many complaints recently made of the maleudorous condition of the streets owing to the promiscuous dumping of household refuse and decaying vegetable matter, which is allowed to lie in the gutters and give out very offensive smells. The case brought this morning is, we understand, the first of a series in a campaign, which is being instituted by the Sanitary officials against this casual use of residential localities as dumping grounds for all and sundry rubbish and refuse. In this case inspector Lyons caught a house-boy, employed. Carnarvon Road, in the act of dumping at quantity of offensive household rubbish at the corner of the road, and immediately proceeded against him, with the result that the boy was fined 54 or seven days. As this campaign is to be vigorously carried on, Kowloon, residents should keep an eye on their servants, otherwise the latter may be getting into trouble.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE. German (Willehad) 18th inst. Australian (Chingtu) 18th init. Indian (Namsang) 20th inst." English (Chusan) 21st inst., 6 a.m. Canadian (Empress of China) 26th Inst. American (Mongolia) 28th inst

The s s. Yochow left Shanghai yesterday, at noon, and is due here on 19th inst. The M. M. Co.'s s.s. Caledonies with the next French mail, will leave Saigon to-morrow at 1 a.m., for this port.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s ss, Chusan left -. he had no wish to remain longer, and mount. Singapore for this port on 16th lust, at 8 a.m. with the outward English Mails, and is due ing their horses, they rode down the Chinesa slopes of the Ning-ching Shan, No sooner | here on alst inst., at 6 a.m.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

Norway and Sweden.

LONDON, 14th September. The feeling between Norway and Sweden is apparently again most strained.

'An authoritative announcement in Stockholm accuses Norway of wilfully deceiving the foreign press on the subject of the demolition of the frontier fartifications, while the Norwegians declare that Sweden is now making the conditions harder than had been previously decided on.

Late advices from Christiania on the subject of the dissolution show that the Norwegian people, in a referendum vote taken on 13th ult. pronounced in favour of a separation, with Sweden with remarkable though not unexpected unanimity. Of 450,000 voters, 320,000 cast ballots. While the full result was not known for some hours, up to midnight returns showed that about one person in three thousand voted against the dissolution. The difference between the total number of voters and the number of votes cast was attributable to absontees, such as sailors abroad and others' who were out of the country at the time. There were scenes of the greatest enthusiasm everywhere. Thousands of women who did not have the right of franchise signed petitions in the streets indorsing the dissolution. In Christiania and, other cities the total population turned out, everyone wearing long streamers of the national colours and pictures of Premier Michelsen. One of the niembers of the Cabinent said. that evening :- The result surpasses the most sanguine expectations. The next official steps will be taken after the Schorthing meets on August 218', when the result of the plebiscite will be communicated to Sweden through the Swedish Cabinet and the Riksdag. The Storthing will repeat the request that the Riksdag declare the Riksikt in operation and the union dissolved. The Storthing will also express a willingness to negotiate concerning the details of the dissolution. It is the entnest request of Norway to conclude the dissolution amicably. Norway will never retract, but everything will be done to meet the wishes of Sweden in other directions. "If peace depends upon abolishing the forts they will be abolished. Norway must remain a monarchy; the people do not desire a republic" At midnight reports from 176 places showed a vote of 95,035 for and thirtyseven against dissolution.—Ed. H.K.T.]

Russian Steamship Line in the Far East.

The Russo-East Asian Steamship Co., announces the opening of a regular service from Russia to the Far East.

Inter-tribal Fighting in Morocco. TROTECTION OF EUROPEANS.

All the Powers have presented a note to protection of Europeans in view of the present insecurity in Tangiers' consequent on inter-tribal fighting.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

JANUARY-JUNE. The Hon. Mr. L. A. M. Johnstone, the Colonial Treasurer, has submitted to Government a statement of the finances of Hongkong for the first half of the current year. From the statement of assets and liabilities on the 30th June it appears that the total liabilities were \$3,269.308.78, as against assets amounting to \$1,02,017.27, thus leaving a balance of \$2,248,291.51 not including \$8-0,000 subsidiary coins in transit and \$3,133 705 the estimates of esilver at the mint. From the comparative. statement of the revenue and expenditure during the period under review, it is seen that the actual revenue up to the 30th june, including \$232,844.63 derived from land sales, was \$3,431,922.33 as compared with \$3,2.4,507 94, the increase, being accounted for principally through additional revenue, close upon \$250,000, coming to hand under the heading of "licenses and intern' I revenue not otherwise specified." On the other side of the account a marked the equivalent of 8% thereon, and to transfer increase is noticeable, for whereas the actual expenditure to the 30th June last was \$3,415,359.65, the amount expended during sidered satisfactory prices, considering their the same period of the preceding year totalled \$3,036,805 67. The Post Office is responsible for increased disbursements amounting to over \$230,000, while the payments on public works extraordinary came to high enough to show large profits. \$640,976.36 as against \$519,343.29 in the corresponding six months of 1904, or an increase of \$121,633.07. Military expenditure, from the ports to which its steamers run. contribution to Imperial Government and expenses of volunteers show an increase of over \$60,000, while police, fire brigade and gaol are of the year. responsible for an addition, of nearly \$30,000. Iten s showing decreases to the total amount of \$7,911.95. Altogether the total receipts, with the properties held by the company formample the opening balance on 1st January, of \$326,413.17, amounted, on the 30th June last, to \$12,741,513.19, and the total payments, with | sive overhaul in her engine room. an opening balance of \$12,155.48, stood at \$14,151,030.60, thus leaving a balance (overpaid) on the 30th June of \$1,409,507.41.

FORTHCOMING PROPERTY

SALF.

Particulars and conditions of the sale of Inland Lot No. 1,744, situated on the south side of Kennedy Road, above the black boulder east of Ship Street, and which is to put up for sale by public auction on the 2nd prox., have now been issued. The lot comprises 6,400 square feet and is 80 feet square. It is held at an annual Crown rent of \$44, and the upset price will be \$1,280. The purchaser will have to expend on the lot within twenty-four calendar months from the day of sale, a sum of not less than \$5,000 in rateable improvements, and will have to construct substantial retaining walls where necessary to prevent landslips in the Capital account:-20,000 shares event of his cutting away the hill to level the site. He will have permission to construct an approach path to the lot from Kennedy, Road on a line to be approved by the Director of Public Works.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

NEW RULES AND REGULATIO S.

The following rules and regulations made under section 47 of the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance No. 4 of 1897 for the places of refuge mentioned in the Ordinance and for the women and girls residing therein, were made by the Governor in Council, on the

r. The home provided by the Po Leung Kuk under the l'ó I éung Kuk Incorporation Ordinance, 1893, shall be a place of refuge in which the Registrar General may order a woman or girl to be detained under sections 34 and 35 of the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897.

2. The institutions known as the Italian Convent and as Miss Eyre's Refuge shall also be held to be places of refuge under the last mentioned Ordinance.

3. No woman or girl sent to a place of refuge shall leave or attempt to leave the same without the written order of the Registrar General, or escape or attempt to escape whilst being conducted to or from the said place of

4. No woman or girl detained in a place of refuge shall behave in a disorderly or noisy

5. Every woman or girl detained in a place of refuge shall obey all lawful orders and command of the persons in charge of the said place of refuge and of the matron, teachers and other. persons placed in control of the inmates.

6. No woman or girl detained in a place of refuge shall communicate or attempt to communicate with any person except with the approval of the persons in charge of the said place of refuge.

7. The matron with the approval of the committee of the I'd Loung Kuk, and the managers of places of refuge other than the Po Leung Kuk, may direct the women and girls in the I'd Leung Kuk or such other places of refuge respectively to wash clothes and cook and do other domestic work, and every inmate of the Pó Léung Kuk or such other place of refuge

shall perform such work when so directed. 8. Any woman or girl in the Po Leung Kuk who disobeys any of these regulations, for the first offence may be confined in a room by the matron for a period not exceeding one day. Such punishment shall be recorded and reported to the committee of the Po Leung Kuk. In rase of repeated disobedience and recalcitrancy, the matron may report the case to the said committee, who may order the offender to be confined in a dark cell for any period not exgeeding 24 hours. A record shall be kept of such punishment.

Moorish Government, demanding the 189. The managers of places of refuge other than the Fo Leung Kuk shall have the power to inflict punishment similar to those provided in regulation 8. A record shall be kept of all punishments inflicted.

10. The rules and regulations published in Government notification No. 436 of 1895 are hereby repealed.

THE DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-second ordinary general pany, on Saturday, the 23rd inst., at noon, is as | months ending the 30th] une 1905.

The general managers have now to submit | year, after deducting returns and reinsurances, to the shareholders their report on the twentysecond year's working of the company, ended toth lune, 1995.

After paying all running expenses, premia of insurance, remuneration of consulting committee, nuditors' fees, the amount at credit of profit and loss account-including \$.26,060, difference in amount realized by the sale of Thales and Hailoung, and their book valuesis \$196,100.55, and with the consent of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate this as

"To pay a dividend on the capital of the company of 7%, which will absorb \$70,000, to write off \$46,461.76 from the value of the company's properties on the June 30th last, being \$70,638 79 to the credit of the reserve fund." · During the year, the steamers Thales and Haitoong have been sold, at what must be con-

age, and that they were too small to prove remunerative in our trade. During the peris d'under review, cargo on the coast has been fairy plentiful, but with the

keen competition still existing, rates_are not We are pleased to report that the company continues to command the confidence of ship-

pers, and a full proportion of the trade to and The Emma Luyken was chartered to meet

requirements during some of the busiest months

Advantage was taken of the demand for money at the Chinese New Year to invest the available funds of the company in first class \$90,491.33, include \$56,468.45 public works, re- mortgages, at good rates of interest. The current, and Land Court, New Territory, valuations of company's surveyors shows that

security for the advances made. The steamers of the company are in first class order, the Hailan having undergone an exten-

The amount appearing as freight due and accounts receivable on 30th June have since

been collected. CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Since last general meeting, Mr. A. G. Gresson resigned his seat on the board and the Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson was invited to fill the vacancy. The committee now consists of the Hon, Mr. C. W. Dickson, the Hon, Mr. R. Shewan, Mr. C. H. Thompson and Mr. A. G. Wood, who retire in terms of the Articles of Association, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS. .The present accounts have been audited by Messrs, W. H. Potts and J. E. Bingham (the latter acting in the absence of Mr. A. R. Lowe). Messrs. Potts and Lowe retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Douglas Lapraik & Co. General Managers. BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30TH JUNE, 1905.

at \$50\$1,000,000 00 Reserve fund Underwriting account of the company

Sundry accounts payable...... Unpaid dividends

Unpaid bonus 196,100.55 Profit and loss account..... \$1,503,683.54 To not premium from 1st January

Value of the Co.'s steamers: - Hailan, Halching, Haimun, Halloong, & Thales, as per last report\$875,000,00 Less book valueof s.s. Thiles ...\$ 45,00000. Less book

valueofs.s. Halloong now sold, 105,000 00 \$150,000.00 \$725,000.00

Value of buoys and montings at Swatow, Amoy, Tamsui and Hongkong, steam launch and wharf at Hongkong, as per last report..... Less amount written off as resolved at last

general meeting ... 1,662.62 Loans on mortgage 536,000 00 Hongkong & Shanghai Banking 4 981.29 Corporation..... Freights due on 30th June, 1905... Sundry accounts receivable from agencies, &c.

Coal account, stock in hand Horgkong & Shanghai, Banking Corporation (Fixed deposit)..... \$1,503,683.54

PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1905. To dividend paid for year ending 30th June, 1904..... \$ 40,000.00 To amount written off for depreciation for year ended 30th June, 1904.

To exchange account To auditors' fees To remuneration to consulting committee for 12 months..... To remuneration to general managers for office expenses, for 12

halance of profit and loss account, 30th June, 1904.....\$ 41,662.62 By general interest account By interest on mertgages account By coal account By difference between book value of s.s. Thales and the amount

realised on her sale 44,450 16 By difference between book value of s.s. Hailoong and the amount realised on her sale By profit on running the company's steamers during the year...... 50,340.51

\$250,546 22 We have compared the above statement with the books and vouchers of the company and found the same in accordance therewith. W. HUTTON POTTS.

J.E. BINGHAM, P.IA. (NZ.) Auditors. Hongkong, 11th September, 1905.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-second ordinary meeting to be held at the society's offices at noon on Thursday, the 19th October, next, is as fol-

.The directors have now to submit to the shareholders a report of the business of the meeting, to be held at the offices of the com- society for the year 1904, and for the six

1904.-The net premium collected for the amounts to \$4,587,357.20. After providing for a bonus of 20 per cent, on contributions paid in May last, there remains at credit of working account a balance of \$1,485,921.82, as per annexed statement.

The directors recommend that this sum be appropriated as Tollows:--

A dividend to shareholders of \$40 An addition to the silver reserve fund of An addition to the sterling reserve fund of £20,000 at exchange 16, 10 d.,

Carried forward to underwriting suspense account to close the 7 22,588.49 account for the year 1904 \$1,485,921.82

1915.—The balance to the credit of this year's account amounted on the 30th June 1905, to \$1,339,112.23, as per annexed state-

Since the last general meeting Mr. E. S. Whealler has resigned his seat on leaving the Colony, and Mr. G. H. Medhurst of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ld, has joined the board. In accordance with clause 86 of the articles

of association Mr. N. A. Siebs and Mr. A. G. M'and retire, but offer them selves for re-election. .In the absence of Mr. A. R. Lowe, the board

appointed Mr. J. E. Bingham to aud t the present accounts in his place. Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. R. Lowe retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

H. W. SLADE, Chairman. Hongkong, 15th September, 1905.

Following are the accounts:-WORKING ACCOUNT, 1904. On 30th June, 1905.

To working account, balance on 30th June, 1904, brought forward (sterling portion converted Less difference in exchange

(due to conversion of sterling portion of above at 15. 39,522.11

\$1,039,475.30 To net premium from 1st July to 31st December, 1904 1,694,490.63 231,221,72 exchange

By agency commission\$ " head office, branches and agency charges , remunerationforhalf-yearending 31st December, 1904, to directors, committees and au-

losses and claims paid 1,882,412.18 bonus on contributions a/c. 1904, (declared 14th April, 1905) 293,484 40

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1905 On 30th June, 1905. to 30th June, 1905 \$3,092,537.04 interest...... ,, exchange

\$3,225,071.27

ing 30th June, 1905, to directon, committees and auditors losses and claims paid , balance.... -2,339,112.23

On 30th June, 1905. To capital 10,000 shares of \$250 each-\$2,500,000 upon which \$100 per share called and paid up\$1,000,000.00 Reserve Fund,-

BALANCE SHEET

,, head office, branches and

agency charges

,, remuneration for half-year end-

Sterling £20,000- 213,333.33 2,063,333.33 To unclaimed bonus and dividend 35,189.77 ,, exchange fluctuation account ., investment fluctuation account , working account, 1904, balance 1,485,921.82 working account, 1905, balance 1,339,112.23, re-insurance fund £97,868. 8.9 1,043,930.00

, underwriting suspense account ... £40,289 16.8 " sundry creditors , bills payable......

By cash on current account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation \$ 196,016.40 dash on deposit with banks in Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore 619,482 78

cash invested in mortgages, debentures and other securities in Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore 2,816,697.80 amount invested in London,

Deposited in banks & 94,000. 0.0 Invested in sterling securities 262,933.18.5 Invested in runce 8,450. 0.0 paper Invested in sterling mortgage at

Hongkong (Market value at

By amount invested in Melbourne, Deposited in banks [2,000.0.0 Invested in sterling

'(Market value at By amount invested in Yokohama,

Deposited in banks Yen 80,000 00 Tapanese securities held to conform with Insurance

By amount at debit of branches

Law passed in 100,000 00 1903 Yen 180,000.00 202,835.55

808,191.48 and agencies 95,858 82 sundry debtors..... \$9,043,223.18

Sterling exchange taken at is, load. W. I. SAUNDERS, We have compared the above statements with the books, vouchers, and securities at the

head office, and with the returns received from the various agencies of the society, and have found the same to be correct. W. HUTTON POTTS, Auditors.

E. BINGRAM, F LA., (N Z.),) Hongkong, 15th September, 1905.

COMMERCIAL. SHARE LIST.

Further alteration in Messis, Benjamin, Kelly and Potts's share list to-day, is as fol-Langkats Tls. 1874 ex div. sa.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT. In their report of yesterday's date, Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts write :--

Business has continued dull during the period under notice, and with the exception of an improvement in Hongkong Banks and Unions and a decline in China Sugars and Luzons, rates remain much the same as last reported Banks.-Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have considerably improved during the week

and sales at \$800 and \$895 have been effected, closing with inquiries for shares at \$900. The London quotation has advanced to £90 10s. od. There is nothing doing in Nationals, but shares can be placed at \$38. Marine Insurances,-Cantons are still in re-

quest at \$135. China Traders have been sold and have further sellers at \$80. Unions are firmer and after sales at \$7671 and \$770 are in demand at \$775. Yangtszes have been disposed of in the North at \$1713 at which rate more shires are obtainable.

Fire Insurances.-China Firescan be placed at \$86, and Hongkong Fires have found buyers

Shipping.-Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are steady at \$261. Indo-Chinas have weakened to \$93 and are offering. Douglas Steamships are inquired for at \$35. Shang. ON and after MONDAY, the 18th hai Tu. s have changed hands at Tls. 58 (ordinary) and Tis. 48% (preference) and close with sellers at these prices. Quotations for | September, 1905, the DEPOT in WYNDHAM other stocks under this head are unchanged. Refineries.—China Sugars have declined but !

are wanted at \$230. Luzons have tumbled to \$17 and are to be had at this rate. In Shanghai, Perak Sugars have changed hands at Mining.—Chinese Engineerings are inquired open at 6.00 A.M. instead of 6.30 A.M.

for at Tis. 8. Raubs are still in demand at \$31. The crushing for the past four weeks \$3,758,537.77 | produced 753 ounces smelted gold from 6,077 tons of stone. Orientals are offering in London 65,510.34 at 77/. and our local quotation of G. Sig is purely nominal. 1: Docks, Wharves and Godowns,-Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have ruled quiet and are

on offer at \$194. Farnhams have changed hands at Tls. 140 and more shares are wanted. Kowloon Wharfs have been placed at \$101 Hongkew Wharfs are in the market at Tls. 186 and Amoy Docks are procurable at \$17. Lands, Hotels and Buildings,-Hongkong Lands have been booked at \$126, Shanghai Lands have sellers at Tis, 121 and Kowloon

Lands can be obtained at \$42. West Points

are quoted at \$55. Astor House Hotels have been sold and close in further request at \$27. Hongkong Hotels are inquired for at the improved rate of \$146. Hotel des Colonies have been fixed at Tls. 18% and Tls. 19% and are still wanted at the higher figure. Humphreys'

Estate are in request at \$121. Cotton Mills-Ewos have improved and are asked for at Tls. 52. Internationals have again been placed at Tis. 45 and Laou-Kung-Mows have found purchasers at Tls. 58 coeychees have changed hands at : Tls. 250 and there are 207,029.89 further buyers. Hongkong Cottons are offer-

ing at \$141. Miscellaneous.-Green Island Cements are obtainable at \$28. A. S. Wattons can be placed at \$14 and Electrics are unaltered at last quotations. Shanghai Waterworks have advanced and are reported told at Tls. 410. Langkats have sellers at Ils. 1774 ex the interim dividend of Tls. 24 paid in Shanghai to-

* . · TO-DAV'S EXCHAN IR. Selling London-Bank T.T. 117/16 demand 4 months' sight 1'11 11/16 rance-Bank T.T 2.45 America—Bank T.T. 478
Germany—Bank T.T. 1.59 Do. demand......146 Singapore T.T...... 3 % prem.

| months' sight L/C. 1 11 13/16 30 days' sight San Francisco & New York ... 48 6,168.53 4 months' sight 30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2.10 1/16 4 months' sight Germany 201 Bar Silver 285 Sovereign10 27

<u> oėrum guotauose.</u> To-day's quotations are as im'tie's -

"er ian" Paper)

To-dan's Advertisements.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS. PROMENADE RAND CONCERT,

VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND. (Near Tramway Station), TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY), September 16th, at 9.15 P.M.

Tickets \$2 and \$1,. Can be obtained at the Volunteer Head Quarters near the Hongkong Club. Hongkong, 16th September, 1905

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

DARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of September, 1905, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND South of Tai Hang Inland Lot No. 162 at Tai Hang Village, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one

further term of 75 years. PARTICULARS OF THE LOT. .

Sale.	ry No.	TITLE .	lioun Measure		Boundary Measurements.		Boundary Measurements.		nts in e feet.	l Rent.	Price
No. of	Registry	13	N.	% ,	E.	w.	Content Square f	Annual	Upset		
~	Inland 165	lage.	ſt.	ít.	ft.	ft.		3	1		
1	ai Hang Ir Lot No. 10	Adjoining in Hang. In Lot No. 16	100	too'	87'	B7°	8,700	ψ	4,350		
١		gkong.	161	Se _l	plem	ber,	1005.		935		

LOST. N SUNDAY, the 3rd instant, in the vicinity of BLACK'S LINKS an IRISH TERRIER (DOG) PUPLY, Age 5 Months.

When last seen wore a Leather Collar with name of dog and owner's name and address, E. V. D. PARR, P. & O. Co: Any one returning the Dog to owner will be

suitably rewarded. Hongkong, 16th Ceptember, 1905. THE HONGKONG FROZEN

FOOD SUPPLY.

STREET (DAIRY FARM DEPOT) will

Hongkong, 16th September, 1905. FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALCUTTA THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR." Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M., instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Hongkopg, 16th September, 1905.

Intimations.

SPECIAL SALE

ROBINSON'S

PIANOS, PIANOLAS,

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF ALL KINDS

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

The following Pianos are thoroughly sound and reliable, and are

GUARANTEED

FOR THE CLIMATE.

Intending buyers should not miss this most favourable opportunity of securing one of these Great Bargains.

١	1			,	Price,	Price.
	Lunan	i., .	120		\$150	8475
	Lunan Cabin Piano		114		180	250
	Hopkinson				290	480
	Pleyel		141 ²		295	525
1	Own Make (R	. P.	Co.		300	450
1	Schiedmaver				320	500
	Kirkman	• • •		• • •	325	480
	Stuart		***		335	450
	Rosencranz				350	
	Own Make (O				385	500
	Broadwood			_	400	600
	Spaethe					500
	Collard					
	Haake				525	
	Haake Rachals	0	1	•••	575	
	Krauss	•••			585	. 850
	Hopkinson					
	Winklemann				675	*
	Steinveg				-	
	POSTUACE	***	***	• • •		

GRAND (Small & Large) PIANOS, Collard ... \$800 formerly \$650 Broadwood... ... Collard (as New)... Hongkong, 26th August, 1905



THE FAVOURITE BRANDY OF THE

TELEPHONE No. 135.

FRINCH IS

MARTELL'S

* ...\$25.00 per Case of one Dozen V.S.O.P. ... 49.00

Even their cheapest quality is recommended by the Medical Faculty for Invalids and delicate people.

V.V.S.O.P. ... 90.00

BUY THE GENUINE

ANSAN"

BOTTLED BY

CLIFFORD-WILKINSON TANSAN MINERAL WATER CO., LD.

KOBE-JAPAN.

Per Case of 48 Half-bottles \$6.50 Per Dozen Per Case of roo Quarter , 8.00: Per Dozen Quarter Bottles..... 1.10

SOLE AGENTS-

PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. Houghong, ast August, 2005.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT: MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.			•
STEAMERS	,	•	

	-f		* */ **	AA TTANA	
		FROM	4 4	STEAMERS	DUE
	GLASGOW	and LIVER	POOL	"DARDANUS"	toth September.
	GLASGOW	and LIVER	POOL	"TYDEUS"	101-011-12011
	GLASGOW	and LIVER	POOL	"KINTUCK"	sth October.
	S.S. "Da	rdanus" left S	ingapore at 6 a.n	n, on the 14th inst, and i	s due here on the 19th.
•					

4 40	HOMEWARD;	
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
PCRNOA MARSEILLES	L'POOL "ACHILLES"	20th September.
TO STRUCK A METER DISAM SEA	INTOUTED "ANTENUK".	
TONITONIA RECTEDEDAM S. A	NTWERV "ALCINUUS"	. AA . AA
BOTHOR MADERITORS	C LIPOCIL "AGAMEMINU	41014010101011100000
LONDON.AMSTERDAM & !	INTWERP "DIOMED"	Proces as an assessment of the little of the
* Takin	g Cargo for Liverpool at Londo	n Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL. OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

		- <u> </u>		7	
•	For		WARD. STEAMERS		TO SAIL
VICT TA PO	CORIA, VANCOUV COMA, and all PA ORTS, was NAGASA OKOHAMA	ER, SEATTLE,) ACIFIC COAST (AKI, KOBE and)	"TYDEUS " "PING SUEY"		t October. t November.
					80

PORTS,	via NAGAS. Ama	AKI, KOBE and "PING SUEY"	November	
	,		5.9	
	FROM	WESTWARD. STEAMER	Due	
TACOMA, PACIFIC	SEATTLE,	VICTORIA and WEEMUN30th	October.	

,	· br r railland arbit.	',	4 , 2	BUTTERFIELD Agent	SWIF
Hanakana	18th September, 190	30			

For Freight, apply to

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL
SHANGHAL	"SHAOHSING" +	18th September
MANILA	"TEAN"	Igin is
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG" *	22nd 1,
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR-)		
win. Thursday Island, Cook-()	" CHANGSHA" # 1	agrd - · is
TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, ERIS-		
BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	H OTELSCOTT!	and :
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	" OHINGIO	2310 99 /
BWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	" OHIBLI"	25th ,,
† Taking Cargo on through Bitls of Lading	to all Yangiste and No	rthern China Ports.

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS,

Houghoug, 16th September, 1905.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light-Perfect Cuisine-Surgeon and Stewardess carried. -All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort o Passengers.

MANILA COMPANY. LIMITED. STEAMSHIP

Steamship.	Tons.	Oaptain.	For	Salling Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 23rd Sept., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Notley:	15.	SATURDAY, 30th Sept.,

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1905.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast). Steamship

"SIERRA, BLANCA".....18th September. "ALSTON"zoth October. For Freight and further information, apply to

Hongkong, 14th September, 1905.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

BOO CHEONG,

STATIONER AND PAPER MERCHANT, No. 20, Pottinger Street. always on hand all varieties of Stationery, Printing and Note Papers Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclostyle

Hongkonii, 13rd February, 1905.

and Ellams Dunlicator,

TSANG FOO & CU., COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES, 48, DES VOUX ROAD.

CHIPS Coaled from alongside at the shortest notice, and with all possible despatch. Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 329. Hongkopg, 1st October, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAL" Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on Week Days, at 7.30 A.M. and on Sundays at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M., if tide permits. FARES :- Wook Days, 1st Class, including

Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; and Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents. Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the at 8.30 A.M.; and returning from Macao about following rates :- ust and and Class, Single 7.30 P.M. Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single, 30 cents, Return, 50 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied cither on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for returning passengers only at an extra charge. returning passengers only, at an extra charge and cold water is supplied.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a Private Cabin which has accommodation for First Class single journey to Canton ...\$3.00 two or more passengers, will be charged \$3 Second ,,

return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should Second, the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given Third by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity. The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western and of Wing Lok Street. MING ON & Co., 2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1905.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain "KWONG CHOW"...1,309...T. R. MEAD. "KWONG TUNG"...1,238...H.W. WALKER. Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted); These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey ... 54 The Company's Wharf is a short distance West of the Harbour Master's Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 8, Queen's Road West. Hougkong, 23rd August, 1905.

TRIPS TO CANTON AND MACAO. THE Yuk On Company's Splendid Steamer

"YING KING," 1,088 tons, Registered.

Captain E. l. Page, will leave Hongkong for Canton every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at '9.30 P.M. returning to Hongkong every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, about 5 P.M. On SUNDAYS she will make an EXCUR-SION TRIP to MACAO, leaving Hongkong

The "YING KING" is especially fitted for

to Macao 1.00 First Class Passengers, who do not care to First class single journey with Cabin 2.00 (to Macao 2.00 with Cabin 1.00 80 Cents.

Breakf st. Tiffin or Dinner \$1 each only. Wines an . Spirits of the best brands are used. The wharf in Hongkong is at the West end of Wing Lok Street. The wharf in Macao is the same as the S.S. Perseverance. For further information, apply to the Office of

YUK ON S. S. Co., LD. No. 216, Wing Lok Street, Hongkong, Mesers. WENDT & Co., Canton Agents. S. A. NORONHA, Macao Agent.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Steamship " SATSUMA".....30th September, 1905. "WRAY CASTLE "..... to follow. For Freight and further information, apply SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and to DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents Hongkong, 30th August. 1705

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—Subject to Alteration).

Steamship SHANGHAIVIASWATOW & NINGPO. CHOYSANG |TUESDAY, 19th Sept., 3 P.M. 5'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA...NAMSANGTUESDAY, 26th Sept., Noon. † Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsia, Newchwang and Yangtsze Ports * These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1905.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAL, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, -

PORTLAND, OREGON, OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGO	N RAILROAD	AND MAVICAT	HUN COMPANY.
Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight o
"NICOMEDIA".	4,370	Wagemana	September 26th, 190

"NUMANTIA"......October 14th, "ARAGONIA"..5,198......Ernst

The S.S. "Nicomedia" left Portland on August 17th, and is expected to arrive here on or about September 16th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to S. SILVERSTONE. Acting Ceneral Agent

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR," Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, THE Company's Steamship

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED. Hongkong, 13th September, 1905.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM. SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.) THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN," Captain McArthur, will be despatched for will be despatched for the the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th about the 20th September. October, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the yoyage. This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewarders N.B .- To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, 13th September, 1905.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEEOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS. FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"CALEDONIEN," Captain Gregory, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about WEDNESDAY, the [916 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPRAUX, Hongkong, 14th September, 1905. "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP. THE Steamship "RADNORSHIRE" will be despatched for the above Ports, on or

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents "Shire" Line. Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP. THE Steamship "BENGLOE,"

Capta'n Bee, will be despatched as above, on or about 23rd September. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkorg, 14th September, 1905.

Shipping—Steamer.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE. THE Steamship.

"ANDALUSIA," Captain Filler, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 17th instant,

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office. Hongkong, 16th September, 1905.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 15th September, 100 cts. per \$ Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT. Beef sirloin & primecut-Mei Lung Pa ib " Corned-Ham Ngau Yuk "...... " Roast—Shiu , Breast-Ngau Lam , Soup, Tong Yuk " Steak-Ngau Yuk Pa " " Serjoin-Ngau Lau..... " Sausages,-Ngau Yuk Chaung ... " Bullock's Brains- , Know..... per set " Tongue fresh-Ngau Li...... each , corned-Ham Ngau Li..... " Head-Ngau Tau , Heart-Ngau Sum ... Hump, Salt-Ngau Kin " Feet-Ngau Kork..... each "Kidneys-Ngau Yiu..... " Tail-Ngau Mei " Tripe (undressed)-Ngau To..... " Calves' Head and Feet-Ngau-chai-

tau-keok.....set Mutton Chop-Yeung Pai Kwat Ib Leg-Yeung Poi Shoulder-Yeung Shau n Pigs' Chitlings-Chi cheong Brains-Chi Know.....per set " Feet-Chi Kerk , Fry-Chi Chak " Head—Chi Tau Heart-Chi Sumeach " Kidneys—Chi Yiupair

Pork, Chop-Chi Pai Kwat Corned-Ham Chu Yuk Leg-Chu Pei 10 Fat or Lard-Chu Yau Sheeps' Head and Feet-Yeung Tau Keakset Heart-Young Sumeach Kidneys-Yeung Yiu " Sucking Pigs, To Order-Chu Chai ... , Suet, Beef-Sang Ngau Yau

" Mutton-Sang Yeung Yau " Veal-Ngau Chai Yuk...... .. Sausages-Ngau Chai Yuk Tong. POULTRY.

Capons, Large, Small-Sin Kai..... Ducks-Ap Doves-Pan Kaueach Eggs, Hen-Kai Tan.....per doz. Hainan-Hoi Nam Kal Geese-Ngo Geese, Wild Shanghai-Sheung Hoi Ye Ngo pair Musk Deer-Wong Keng each \$

Hare-Tu Chai...... Partridge-Che Khoo Pheasant - Shan Kaipair Pigeons, Canton-Pak Kup each Hoihow-Hoihow Pak Kup ... Quail-Um-Chun Rice Birds-We Fa Cheukdozen Snipe-Sa Chui each Turkeys, Cock-Fo Kai Kung

Hen- " Na " Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-appair Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai......each Wild Ducks Canton-Sang Shing Sui Apper pair

FISH.

Bream-Bin Yu.....

Canton Fresh Water Fish-Hoi Sin Yu ...

Carp-Li Yu Catfish-Chik Yu Codfish-Mun Yu..... Cmbs-Hai Cuttle Fish-Muk Yu 17 Dab-Sa Mang Yu Dace-Wong Mei Lun Dog Fish-Tit Tu Sa Eels, Congor-Hai Man Yu " Fresh water-Tam Sui Yu Yellow-Wong Sin..... Frogs-Tien Kai Gamupa—Sek Pan Gudgeon-Pak Kup Yu Herrings-Tso Pak Halibut-Cheung Kwan Yu Labrus-Wong Fa Yu..... 1.oach-Wu Yu...... Lobsters-Lung Ha Mackerel-Chi Yu Monk Fish-Mon Yu Mullet-Chai Yu Oysters-Sang Hoo Parrotfish-Kai Kung Yu Pike-Fa Paw Poong Plaice-Pan Yuminement and an article and an article and article article and article and article and article and article and article article and article article article and article ar

Pomffet, White-Pak Chong..... Prawns-Ming Ha..... Ray-Pei Pa Sa Roach-Chun Yu 28 Salmon, (C'ton), fresh water-Ma Yau Yumeren and Barren Barr Shark-Sa Yu Skate-Po Yu Shrimps—Ha Snapper-Lap Yu..... Turbot-Cho How Yu Turtles, small, fresh water-Keok Yu... White Bait-Ngan Yu Chai FRUITS. Almond-Hung Yan....... Apples, (California)-Kam San Ping

Ko...... (Chefoo)-Tin Chun Ping .. Small-Hoi Tong..... Custard-Fan Lai Chieach Bananas, fragrant, Canton-Sang Sheng Heung Chiu , (brides), Macao-San Houng Chiu Chestnuts, Chinese-Foong Lut.... Carambola-Young Tou Cocoanuts-Yeh Tsreach Lemons, China-Ning Moong..... .. Amer. - Kum San Ning Moong, 12 Lichees, Dried-Lai Chi Con.

Fresh, Lai Chi Limes, (Saigon)-Sai Kung Ning Moongeach Mango, Manila-Lui Sung Mong...... Mango, Saigon-Sai Kung Moong Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsz doz. Oranges, 6 (Canton)—Sang Sheng Tim Chang Small-Tai Kutcatty Mandarin-Tim Kut

Olives—Pak Lamb Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li... (Canton), Cooking-Sa Li " (Shanghai)-Sheung Hoi Li Peanuts,-Fa Sang l'ersimmons Large,-Hung Chie Pine-apples, 1st quality-Sheung Poon Ti Paw-laweach

2nd cocking—Chung-tang Paw-law Platams—Tai Chen Plums, Swatow-Hung Lai Pumolo, Siam-Chini Lo Yau Wainuts, Hop Tou Green -Sang Hop Tuo

VEGETABLES, &c. Artichokes, Shanghai,-Sheung Hoi Ab . Chi Chauklb

Beans, (French) Macao-Oh Moon Pin Beaus, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin Tau Bears, Sprout-Ah Choi..... Beans Long-Tan Kok Beet Root-Hung Chol Tau..... each Brinjals, Green-Cheng Yuen Ker Brinjals, Red-Hung Ker Brassica-Pak Choi..... Bamboo Shoots-Chook Shun

Cabbage, Chinese, com. - Kai Choy Cabbage Root-Kai Lan Taueach Cabbage, (Shanghai)-Yeh Choi Cane Shoots, bunch-Kau Shun 10 Cauliflower, Large size-Tai Yeh Choi . Faеясь Cauliflower, Medium size-Cheung Yeh Choi-faesch

Cauliflower, Small size-Sai Yeh Choi-fa Carrots-Kam Shun Celery, Chinese - Tong Kan Choy Celery, English-Yeung Kan Choi Celery, White-Pak Young Kan Choi ... Chilles Dried-Con Lat Chiu Red-Hung Fa ,, Green-Cheng Lat Chiu

Curry Stuff, English-Ka Lee Choi Liu Cucumbers-Cheng Kwa Bitter Squash-Fu Kwa Garlic-Suen Tau..... Ginger, young-Sun Tez Keung old-Lo Keung Horse Radish, Shanghai-Lik Kan Indian Corn-Suk Malpiece

Lettuce-Yeung Sang Choieach Water Chesnuts-Ma Tai .. Mandarin-Kwei Lum Ma Tai, Mushrooms Fresh-Sang Cho Kho Onions, Bombay-Young Chung Tau ... Green-Sang Chung..... Shai-Sheung Hoi Chung Tau Japan-Yat Poon

Okroes-Mo Ker

Parsley, English-Yeung Un Sai Gradus Pea Green Peas-Obeng Tau.,.... 13 Postoes, Sweet-Fan Shu Shanghai-Sheung Hoi Shu

Tsai 3 Japan-Yat Poon Shu Tsai American-Fa Ki " Foochow-Fuk Chau Shu Tsai Macao-Oh Moon Pumpkin-Toong Kwa Radish-Hung Lo Pak Tsai.....dozen

Rhubarb Shalots-Con Chung Tan Spinage (Chinese)-Paw Ohoi Spinach-Yin Choi Tomatoes-Fan Ker..... Taros-Wu Tau Turnips, Pun-ti (Long)-Low Pak English-Young Low Pak. piece

Vegetable Marrow-Chit Kwa Waters Cresses-Sal Young Chol...... Lily Roots-Lin Ngau

Yams-Tal Shu..... N. A. JOHANSSEM.

Acting Inspector of Martele,

BRAUTIFUL HKADS. [Continued from page 3.]

Quality of brain matter, not quantity, is what is needed, and I am certain the modern woman is developing the former. The average man's head measures from 22 to 22} inches, the average woman's from 21 to 211, but the average of 22 inches is increasing among women."

The opinion of mere man, upon the assertion that the modern woman takes more thought and deliberation on the subject of marriage and is less likely to be carried away by sentimentality than in past years, is very characteristic of the egotism of the sex in genoral in regard to matters matrimonial and the potency of their own power of fascination.

The modern girl is just the same as was her mother or her grandmother. When the right man comes she will love him and marry him, whether he be rich or poor, worthy or unworthy, and no amount of frontal development will ever change woman's nature or make her other than she came from the hands of her Creator. Her head may be larger; she is larger every way, mentally, morally and physically, and God bless her,

In art as in everything else there is a variety of opinions, says another writer; even in the glorious period of Greek art when sculpture had reached a position greater than ever since. there were differences of opinion. Polykleitos, of Argos, found it to his liking to establish canons of measurement in the human figure Rubi, for Manila. that differed somewhat from Phidias. The Argos, sculptor gave twice the length of the face, from the chin to the roots of the hair on the forehead, as one-half the distance from the bottom of the foot to the knee cap. Phidias undoubtedly held to the canon of eight heads as the most beautiful and imposing of all in human structure.

All well-trained artists seem to prefer the eight head standard of measurement, although some very beautiful modern statues have been. made where this rule has been disregarded. In modern realistic work this may be noticed' where there is a desire and intention to portray the life of to-day.

It must be remembered that it is not at all certain that the Greek men and women were 'all built on the eight head ideal. In the Greek and Roman portrait statues one does not find the heads out of the ordinary as to size, therefore we must conclude that the small head was a cannon of beauty invented by the artist and held to because of the fancied loveliness of the

It may be true that the Latin races have smaller heads than the Anglo-Saxon or Northern races, and that their brains are consequently finer and more initable. The slower mentality of the Northerners may necessitate a coarser fibre and a larger skull, or brain cavity,

We must not forget that the simple way of dressing the hair at the time the great Greek statues were made would of itself make a difference in the appearance of the head, making it appear smaller. We to-day fuss up the feminine hair until it becomes a horrid spectacle, immodest and absurd. No one may judge the actual size of a woman's head under these trying conditions.

It is not a question whether there is anything in the head of a marble statue; it is rather whether that head fits in exact proportion the beauty of the rest of the figure.

ANCIENT RUIN IN NEW -MEXICO.

Santa Fe (N. M), August 9.—The ruin of a communal building, containing 1500 rooms and never before visited by white men or mapped, has been discovered thirty miles west of Santa Fe and a half mile south of the famous. Stone Lions of Cocchita.

The discovery was made by A. R. Chaycraft of Santa Fe, who was out with Edgar L. Hewitt of the ethnological bureau taking photographs. of the thousands of cliff and cave dwellings to be found west of this city on the proposed Paparito cliff-dwellers' reserve,

The fuins are perched on a high mesa, which is the ancient burial ground. In an abandoned reservoir near the building a cedar over five feet in diameter was found growing. Professor Hewitt will begin the work of excavation next week. The ruins are the largest of the 20,000 communal and dwellings in the reserve.

SIR HECTOR MACDONALD'S GRAVE.

The grave of General Sir Hector Macdonald in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh, has hitherto been unmarked. A monument, however, has now been erected by public, subscriptions. It takes the form of an obelisk, supported by cannon balls at each corner. In front of the base stands a pedestal with a bronze bust, which shows Sir Bector in the uniform of an aid-decamp to the King, with a greatcoat thrown open displaying his many orders and medals, British and Egyptian,

The tale of Sir liector's strenuous career is simply told, thirteen outstanding engagements being carved on the pedestal. The list includes Shutargarda's Pass, Afghanistan, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar, Majuba Hill, Sudan, Atbara, Omdurman, and Paardeberg. Lord Roberts assisted in preparing the list.

MILLIONAIRE'S WILL.

Mrs. William Zeigler has commenced an action in New York with the object of upsetting the will of her husband, who accumulated a vast fortune as the inventor of baking powder. and spent large sums recently in Arctic exploration. The widow is not contented at receiving only £10,000 per annum and two palatial residences, and seeks a share of the £6,000,000 left by the baking powder king to a fifteenyears-old boy, whom he adopted as his son. She says that her husband was insane at the time of making his will, or he would have left her a widow's share of his millions instead of a mere pittance of £10,000 per annum.

In early life the deceased was a baker's errand boy, and until his discovery of baking powder was vey poor. His mania for the North Pole is quoted as an illustration of lack of mental balance, and also his illusion that the boy he adopted was really his own son. Both his expeditions to the Arctic were very unfortunate, but he frequently announced that he would discover the clusive Pole if it cost him his last dollar,

Supplied.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 800, A. Suzzoni, 16th Sept., Si -Holhow 15th Sept., Gen .-- A. R. M. Chowfa, Ger. s.s., 1,055, F. Spiesen, 16th Sept., Ca -Bangkok 9th Sept., Rice and Gen. - B.

Pekin, Br. s.s., 3,057, W. R. Le Mare, R.N.R. 16th Sept., - Moji 10th Sept., Gen. and Coal.—P. & O. S. N. Co. Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 16th Sept... -Foochow 13th Sept., Amoy 14th, and

Swatow 15th, Gen .- D., L. & Co. Eskdale, Br. s.s., 1,936, G. W. Duff, 16th Sept.,-Rangoon 3rd Sept., Rice.-D. & Shaohsing, Br. s.s., 1,307, F. D. Northcombe,

16th Sept.,-Canton 16th Sept, Gen.-

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Kohsichang, for Swatow. Hohnstein, for Chinking. Rubi, for Manila. Kwangtah, for Shanghai. Diemed, for Yokohama, Proteus, for Tamsui, Andalusia, for Shanghai, Eskdale; for Yokohama. Lyra, for Keelung-Amigo, for Haiphong. Indeavelli, for Durban. Mausang, for Sandakan. Strathnevis, for Java.

Dopartn:

Sept. 16, · Kohsichang, for Bangkok. J. B. Angkessler, for Kobe, Socotra, for Shanghai. Kruangtah, for Shanghai. Oscar II., for Samarang. Proteus, for Swatow,

Per Hallan, from Coast Ports-Mr. and Mrs. Hipwell, Mrs. Clayson, Mrs. Gaff, Messrs. Balloch, Lavers, Knox, Hastings (2), and 75

Passengura arrived.

Shipping Report.

Str. Chowfa from Bangkok :-- Sily winds force (3.4), moderate sea, good weather.

Str. Eskdale from Rangoon :- Fair weather, light W. to SW'ly winds, in the China Sea.

Sir. Haitan from Coast Ports:-Foochow to Amoy moderate NE'ly winds, and fine clear weather, thence to Swatow strong SW, winds, with violent squalls, lightening and thunder, and torrents of rain, thence to port light W1; winds and showery.

Vessels in Port.

STRAHBRE.

Amigo, Ger. s.s., 822, I. Iversen, 14th Sept.,-Hoihow 13th Sept., Gen.-J. & Co. Andalusia, Ger. s.s. 3,477. M. Filler, 13th Sept. - Hamburg via Penang and Singapore 8th Sept., Gen.-H. A. L.

Blackheath, Br. s.s., 1,719, W. T. Sherborne, 15th Sept. -- Sourabaya and Probolingo 3rd Sept., Sugar.-D. & Co., Ld. Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 997, Ch. Sisco, 7th Sept.,-

Saigon 3rd Sept., Gen.-Wo Fat. Bullmouth, Br. s.s., 2,067, L. P. Welch, 15th Catherine Apcar, Br. s.s., 1,730, A. Stewart,

11th Sept.,-Singapore 5th Sept., Gen.-D., S. & Co., Ld. Clara Jebsen, Ger. s.s., 1,103, F. Bendixen,

13th Sept., -- Swatow 12th Sept., Gen. -- O. Clavering, Br. s.s., 2,154, D. Barton, 6th Sept.,-

-Salina Cruz 31st Aug., Ballast.-C. C. S. Derwent, Hr. s.s., 1,652, J. Jenkins, 6th Sept.,-Samarang 27th Aug., Sugar,-Man Fat &

Diomed, Br. s.s., 3,005, J. Young, 15th Sept.,-Liverpool via Purts 6th Aug., and Singapore joth Sept., Gen .- B. & S.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 5,094, Henry Pybus, R.N.R., 6th Sept., -Vancouver 14th --- Gen.-- C. P. R. Co.

Elisabeth Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 997, G. Götsche, 12th Sept., - Bangkok 5th Sept., Rice. -Fri, Nor. s.s., 860, N. Andersen, 26th Aug.,-

Haiphong 23rd Aug., Gen.-Aagaard, Thoresen & Co. Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,714, T. Petersen, 13th Sept,-Hoihow 12th Sept., Gen.-J. & Co. Helene Menzell, Ger. s.s., 984, K. Auer, 6th Sept. - Karat'u 29th Aug., Coal. - Order.

Hohnstein, Ger. s s., 1,275, H. Hamer, 13th Sept,-Moji 7th Sept., Coals.-M. B. K. Holstein, Ger. s.s., 883, A. Niej thr. 8th Sept., -Tsingtau 31st Aug., Coals.-J. & Co. Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 16th Sept.,

-Probolingo 1st Sept, Sugar.-J., M. & Indravelli, Br. s.s., 3.768, S. Cullington, 14th Sept.,-Chinwantao and Chefoo 8th Sept., Ballast .- G. L. & Co.

Johanne, Ger. s.s., 952, Ipland, 7th Sept.,-Bangkok 31st Aug., Rice. - J. & Co. Lyra, Am. s.s., 3,516, G. V. Williams, 11th Sept.,-Manila, P.I. 9th Sept., Hemp and Gen-1). & Co., Ld.

Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, R. Houghton, 4th Sept.,-Sandakan 29th Aug., Gen.-J., M. Merionethshire, Br. ss., 1,950, C. H. Burch,

14th Sept., - Moji 8th Sept., Coal. - S., T., Nanshan, Br. s.s., 1,299, A. W. Brynull, 14th Sept., - Saigon 10th Sept., Gen.-B. & Co. Phra Nang, Ger. s.s., 1,021, F. v. Mangelsdorff,

12th Sept.,-Kohsichang 6th Sept., Rice. -B. & S. Ponape, Ger. s.s., 125, H. Martens, 6th Cept ..-Ponape (Caroline Islands) 13th Aug. Ballast.-German Consul.

Siberia, Am. s.s., 5,655, J. T. Smith, 12th Sept., -San Francisco and Ports 16th Aug., Mails and Gen.-P. M. S. S. Co. Tean, Br. s.s., 1,346, W. B. Brown, 15th Sept.,

-Manila 12th Sept., Gen.-B. & S. SAILING VESSELS. Churchill, Am. 4-masted sch., 600, Huffman. 27th Aug.,- Haiphong 23rd Aug., Ballast.

Combermen, Br. ship, 1,686, C. G. Dixener, 5th Bept.,-New York 14th June, Case Oil. -S. O. Co. Ecuador, Ger. 4-masted ship, 2,193, O. Dickmann, 2nd Sept .- New York 19th May,

-Master.

Parrafine.—Order.

Lawhill

Hongkong & What	npoa	Dock B	etur	na.
Bullmouth	at	Kowloo	ו מ	Dock.
Likin	11	••		1 99
Strathpevis	17	10		19
Holstein	11	ji ji	41	, ID
Johanne		i		19
Ponape		1)		19
Schleswig	n (Cosmopo	litan	#1

, · 8t	eamors Ex	peotoa.	
Vessels	From	Agents	Due
evia	P. Darwing Bombay Manila Moji Singapore Shanghai Singapore Singapore	S., W. & Co B. & S. N. Y. K. S., T. & Co M. & Co B. & S. B. & S. M. M.	Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 19 Sept. 19 Sept. 20 Sept. 20
np. of China ongolia	Vancouver	.P. & O. Co .C. P. R. Co	Sept. 21 Sept. 26

Ships Passed The Canal.

Outward-4th August-Agamemnon. 9th August-Swanley, Sylvia. 12th August-Longsor. 15th August-Glenturret. 18th Aug; ust-Kaisow, Nordpol, Redhill, Flintshire. 22nd August-Sophie Rickmers, Ohio, Neilly, Bayern, Diomed, Jaureginberry, 25th August -Caledonien. 29th August-Glaucus, Hector. 30th August-Benvenue, Howick Hall, Palma, Glenesk, Ghance. 1st September-Ching Wo Segovia, Tydeus, Bornssia, Fook Sang, Iran 5th September-Formosa, Serbia, 8th September-Ajax, Kintuck, Chatham, Senigam bia, Manningtry. 12th September-Benalder, Dardanus, Glenlochy, Kouang Si, Oceanien. Prince Hainrich, Tibarins.

Homoward-4th August-Pera, Silesia. 15th August-Sikh. 22nd. August-Oanfa. 30th August -- Brisgavia.

Arrivals at Home-4th August-Bantu. Chalkley, H. F. oth August-Darmstadt, 15th August-C. Ferd Lacisa, 18th August-Ping Suey, Slam. 22nd | Clark, Hon. Dr. Francis McAran, T. P. August-Manica, Yunnan, Sagami. 25th Aug. | Clark, M. O. ust-Annam. 29th August-Palermo. August-Sachsen. 1st September-Glenturret 4th September-Java, 5th September-Nipfon, Tourane, Benlomand, 8th September-Hyson, El Kantara, Montrose, Scharnhorst Tonkin. 12th September-Sithonia.

TO-MORROW.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church. Queen's Road, West. Thirteenth Sunday After Trinity.

Holy Communion 7.30 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite, Crotch; Te Deum, Russell; Hymns, 295, 184, 433 and 227,

Kyrie, Schubert. Holy Communion 12.15 p.m. Evening Prayer, 6.30 p.m., Magnificat, Cooke; Nunc Dimittis, Turle; Hymns, 273, 185, 415

and 331, The Church launch Dayspring will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends Grone, Mrs. F. ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m., (Kowloon | Hardie, F. H. Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.): returning afterwards. The Answering Pennant is the Call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriat-Holt, B. G. ed. Visitors welcome. Books, &c. provided. Sunday school to to 10.45 a.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral:-Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5.30 p.m. German Bethesda Chapel, West Point:-

Morning Service, 11 a.m. St. Francis! Church. Wanchai :- Mass (Chin.) 6. a.m., (Port.), 7.30 a.m. Benediction,

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road :- Morning Service (English), 9 a.m. Sept., Taku Bar 9th Sept., Ballast .- A., St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point :- Mass. 8 a.m.

Union Church: - Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong. St. John's Cathedral.

Matins 11 a.m., Responses: Ferial, Venile: Crotch, Psalms: Smith, Wallace, Rimbault, Te Deum: Ward in E. flat, Benedictus: Garrett, Anthem: O praise God .- Blair, Hymn:

Holy Communion 12 noon, Kyrie: Gadsby in C. Hymn: 314. Evensong 5 45 -p.m., Responses: Ferial, Psalms: Hayes, Woodward Monk, Magnificat: Goss in E. 7th evening, Nunc Dimittis: Havergal 7th evening, Hymns: 12, 614 (Tune 23), 94, Seven-fold Amen; Voluntaries:--"Last Aug., and Shanghai 4th Sept., Mails and Spring"-Grieg; Finale Pathetic Symphony Tachaikowsky.

A Mail will cless for :-

Swatow, Amoy and Foothow-Per Hailan, 8th Sept., II A.M. Sourabaya - Per Shanlung, 18th Sept.,

Shanghai and Yokohama—Per Andajusia,

18th Sept., 11 A.M. Macao-Per Heungshan, 18th Sept., 1.15 P.M. Shanghai-Per-Shaohsing, 18th Sept., 3 P.M. Samarang and Sourabaya - Per Emma Luyken, 18th Sept., 3 P.M.

Swatow and Bangkok-Per Phranaug, 18th Bangkok-Per Elisabeth Rickmers, 19th Sept., 10 A.M.

himope, &c., India, via Tuturoru de Ernast Simons, 19th Sept., 11 A.M. Macao-Per Heungshan, 19th Sept., 1.15 P.M. Singapore, Penang and Calcutta - Per Catherine Apcar, 19th Sept., 2 P.M. Swatow, Ningpo and Shinghai - Per Choy.

12ng, 19th Sept., 3 P.M. Manila-Per Tean, 19th Sept., 3 PM. Frederich, Wilhelmshafen, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Samarai, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne-Per Willehad, 20th Sept., 9 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C .- Per Empress of Japan, 20th Sept., 11 A.M. Macao-Per Heungshan, 20th Sept., 1.15 P.M. Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama-Per

Tjipanas, 21st Sept., 11 A.M. Macao-Per Heungshan, 21st Sept., 1.15 P.M. Macao-Per Heungshan, 22nd Sept., 1.15 P.M. Cebu and Iloilo-Per Kaifong, 22nd Sept.,

1 P.M. Shanghai-Per Hangsang, 22nd Sept., 3 P.M. Manila-Per Loongsang, 22nd Sept., 3 P.M. Manila-Per Zafiro, 23rd Sept., 10 A.M. Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle, Wash .- Per Minnesota, 23rd Sept.,

Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin-Per Simia, 23rd Sept., 11 A.M. Tientsin-Per Esang, 23rd Sept., I P.M.

Macao-Per Heungshan, 23rd Sept., 1.15 P.M. Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thurday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Petth-Per Changsha, 23rd Sept., 3 P.M. Yokohama and Kobe-Per Chingto, 23rd

Sept., 3 P.M. Swatow, Chefoo and Tientsin-Per Chihli, 15th Sept., 3 P.M. Singapore, Penang and Calcutta -- Per Namsang, 26th Sept., 11 A.M. Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin-Per

Room, 27th Sept., II A.M. Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokobama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress of China, 18th Oct., 12 A.M.

Mails for Canton, Samsbui, Wuchow and Macao will be closed on week days at 7.30 Aucott, E. F. every morning. On Sundays the mail for Macao will be closed at 8 a.m., and that for Canton at 9 a.m.

will be closed at 9 a.m.

day evening.

Beattie, A. Reattie, M. P. Boggan, Mr. and Mrs. Mails for Namtao, Sanbue, Kongmoon, Kumchuk, Samshui, Wuchow and Canton Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. every evening at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails Brown, D. E. Chichester, Maj. A. A. No mail will be closed for Canton on Satur Clothier, A. N. Cocks, Mr. & Mrs. A.E.

Mrs.

Haynes, Col.

Helsgaun, A.

Hudig, D.

Hazeland, F. A.

Howard, W. H.

On and after 15th July, 1905, the rate Darling, Col. of pustage on letters from Hongkong and the Dixon, Mr. British Postal Agencies in China to Australia Duncan, Mr and Mrs. will be at the rate for 4 cents for each half Dymack, Lieut. A. ounce instead of 10 cents as at present. Fuller, Mr. The rate of postage on letters from Australia to Hongkong and the British Postal Agencies Gales, Capt.

in China will be reduced from 21d. to 2d. for Gudell, Mr. and Mrs. each half ounce. VISITORS AT THE HUTELS.

HONGKONG. Battiscombe, H. G. Hurst, R.N., Engineer Bell, R.N., Lieut, H. F. Capt. Bingham, Mr. & Mrs. Iboleon, Mrs. I., children and maid L. E. and child Birbeck, R. J. Innes, Capt. R. Jones, Dr. & Mrs. Evan Bishop, L. C. Bisney, S. Kerr, F. Bissell, W. S. Laing, A. H. Large, H. J. C. Bonner, E. A. Lavers, C. H. Brighton, F. G. Chinese servant Broughall, L.

Bunner, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, A. R. Lewis, L. S. Lugebil, V. Carter, W. L. Macdonald, D. Marriott, Dr. O. Chandler, W. N. Merlees, Mrs. Miller, P. L. Clark, T. Moon, Mr. & Mrs. F., M. Clarke, Mrs. T. W. Clarke, T. W.

Moore, Dr. W. B. A. Clegg, R.N., Eng. Lt. Morrison, Mis. Newington, A. G. and Mrs. H. I. Clemencon, Mr. Oliffe, O. C. Conrow, Mr. and Mrs. Packer, B. L. Coulthart, J. Point, E: Cruickshank, A. Powell, W. A. Parfitt, W. Cunningham, G. Patey, Mrs. E. O. Davies, F. O. Peake, W. Doolittle, F. H.

Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. J. Dowley, Mr. and Mrs. Reel, Dr. L. R. Roach, Mrs. J. S. and Downing, Mr. T. C. child Fleicher, H. Rochet, L. Freeman, J. G. Saavedra, J. F. Fulton, Dr. W. Gast, J. J. de Scott, J. Gray

Scott, Mrs. J. G. Glover, C. Shea, J. J. Grant, A. W. Skott, C. Stein, A. L. Uttley, H. Watkins, Miss E. Whitlow, A. W. Harrell, U.S.A., Lt. F. Wright, Mr. & Mrs. T. Holcomb, Mrs. F. P.

Mrs. Fred. Hales, G. L. Hansen, Capt. W. Thornewall, R. KOWLOON, Bonafield, Miss Julia MacKinnon, Buller, Capt. Hall, J. S. McAab, W. S. Sept. 15 at | Sept to A.m. Bernineter 29.86 29.70 Temperature 85

Humidity 72

Rainfall

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER Lay, Mrs. September 15th, 1905, a.m. Louder, Mr. Bar. Th. Hu. Wind Wr. Maclarlane, Dr. and Viadivostock. 7 a.m. Machie, Mr. and Mrs. Maddaford, Mr. Hakodale ... Tokio Meier, Mr. and Mrs. Kochi Mitchell, R. Nagasaki Muelle, E. Kayoshima ... O'Neil, J. 1. Hugh Oshima Parry, Major Peace, Mr. Phillips, Major Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Philpot, Mr. Pollock, K.C., M Sawer, Cant. ar Sc unton, Mr. 1 Hallingworth, Mr. and Sinclair, A. Sodt, Van de Harker, B. Brotherton : tokes, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Uffel, W von Vandin, Gor 'es Vereker, Capi White, Dr. M.

Jeffries, 3-1. U. Wilford, F. C. Johnson, Rev. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Witt, Major Kelsall, Major & Mrs. CRAIGIEBURN. Nicholls, E. A. Adams, F. R. J. Smith, E. Gran Barnett, H. J. C. Brown, C. A. Smith, Mr. ar Dann, G. H. Grant Fairchild, H. J. Smith, Percy Webb, Mr. ar Frost, B. L. Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Montague Wilson, Dr. Ne OCCIDENTAL. Harvey, Mr. ar Keyt, Dr. H. Lowe, Mr. and

lameson, P. S. Marchant, Capt. and Young, J. Ashte Mrs. and children Albert, R. E. Bûhmer, H. Caspersen, S. Chandler, Lieut, Army Educ " Dept' Daldrup, L. Lowe, Miss Sie Munro, Miss A. Dubirel, R. Neubraun, J. Fischer, Ch. Gorcke, Mr. Ohme, A. Grahowski, Mr. and Owen, O. E. Swaby, Mr. an

	A						•		
, '	Naba	91		-	-	-]	-	- 1	
1.50	Ishigakijima			_	!	_	-		
	Taihoku	€ a.m.	29.83			-	0	1	
	Taichu	99	29.80			-	0	-	•
Mr.	Tainan	,	29.82		_	S	4	_	
nd Mrs.	Kashun	49	39.84			E	3		
	Pescadores					S	6		
	Weibning!		29 78	_			۷	=	•
4	Weihaiwei	a min	70-	0-	0-		7	Ē	
	Gutzlaff	4.5	29.80	_	83	SSE	3	ρA	
	Sharp Peak	11	29.18	79	89	188	2	or,	
	Amoy	5.30 a.	77.	-		-		****	1
n '	Swatow	9 a.m.	2981,	79		.WW.	3	or	
ot, and	Canton	••	20.83	86	76	. 8)	b .	•
ott ging,	Hongkong	to a.m.	20.86	23	72	SW	3	0	
τ .	Victoria Peak		-		-	SW	4	_	•
1.	Gap Rock	*,	**	-	-	-	_		
1	Масао		19.69	84		SW	1	C.	i.
41	Haiphong	, ,,	-4.03	-	- 100	40.5			
•	Manila		70.07	9.		Muhi		-	
1	Bicolod	99	29.92	84	77	MHM		0	
3.9		T A.m.		0.	_	5	1	0	
•	Ilo lo	89	9.89		-	W	-	C	'
nt,	Cebu	*1	· —	83		8	2	O	
nd Mrs	C. St. James	ing.m.	-	-	_	-	****		+
	• ,		' .			1			
* '	Sept	ember	16th.	100	S. 8	.10.			
nd Mrs.					31 "		ι.		
1-15.	Vladivostock.		ł	l					
ewell		74	45.0	_		1 -			
	Nemuro		_	_	-	-	_	-	
lon	Hakodate		-	-	_	1		-	
	Tokio	10	-	~	_	_	-		
- ** qt	Kochi			-	_	_		_	
	Nagasaki			-	-	_		-	
nd Mrs.	Kagoshima	11		_	<u> </u>	-		_	
	Oshima	22.0	-	_	_	-	-	-	
	Naha	10		_	_	. —	_		
	Ishigakijima	1 ",				_	_	_	
Mrs.	Taihoku	5 a.m	29 89		_	S	2	_	-
esie	Taichu		29 89			<u></u>	0	_	
4.	Tainan	11				S			
•	Koshun	1 ''	29.90			_	2	,	
			19.89		-	52	4	ĺ	
	Pescadores		29.88		_	୍ୟ ସ	2	_	'
	Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	-	-	—	_	_	~	•
nd Mrs.	Gutzlaff	19 1		-	_	-		_	
•	Sharp Peak	,	29.91	79	89		0	od	
•	Amoy	6,30 a	_	_	1	_	_	-	
	Swalow	9 a.m.	29 81	78	95	SW	2	or	
	Canton		29.91		91	_	٥	, C	
Mr. and	Hongkong		20.00	82	79	NW	ī	0	
ALL MIN	Victoria Peak				13	SSW		_	
	Gap Rock	. **				441			
		He	30 .	0.	_	*****	1.	_	
	Macao	3.10	29.7 1	83	Î	ENE	· •	Ç.	
ot. 15 Al	Haiphong	- 11	00	7	1	_		_	
p.m.	Manila	0	29.88	79	84	_	0	0	
20.76	Bacolod	9 a,m.	<u> </u>	_	-	5W	2	or	
Z. 1. 41. 1									

Cebu

C. St. James, 108.m.

HI8	BRITANNIO	Majesty's	SHIP8	ON	THE	CHINA	STATION.	

drameda cruiser, ist class 17,000 fb 16,500 cruiser, and class 4,360 fo 7,000 cruiser, and class 1,070 fo 1,400 cruiser, and class 11,000 ff 1,400 cruiser, and cl	NAME.	CLASS.	Tons.	Guns	1.H.P.	CAPTAIN.	LAST REPORTED A
dromeda cruiser, ist class 11,000 fb 7,000 cruiser, and class 4,360 fo 7,000 cruiser, and class 11,000 fb 1,400 cruiser, and class 10,000 fb 1,400 cruiser, and cl	facrity	. despatch-vessel	1,700		3,000	Commander Harbord	Weihaiwei
torpedo boat destroyer 550 by 7,000 Captain Lionel G., Tufnell Weithaivei Commander H. F. Sulivan Shanghai Shanghai Shanghai Shanghai Shanghai Goruiser, and class 4,365 by 7,000 Captain H. H. Torlesse Shanghai	. ' 4		11.000	A 01	16,500	Captain R. Nelson Ommanney	Weihaiwei
naen cruiser, and class 4,360 10 7,000 Captain H. H. Torlesse Shanghai coruiser, and class 1,070 6 1,400 Commander H. D. Wilkin, p.S.O. Wangtsse water tank and tug 300 - 300 1,400 Commander H. D. Wilkin, p.S.O. Wangtsse cruiser, stat class 11,000 16 1,500 Captain H. H. Torlesse Shanghai coruiser, stat class 11,000 16 1,400 Commander H. D. Wilkin, p.S.O. Wangtsse water tank and tug 300 - 300 Commander H. E. Sulivan Yangtsse cruiser, stat class 11,000 16 7,000 Captain H. W. Commander H. E. Sulivan Shanghai coruiser, and class 4,360 10 7,000 Commander A. F. Everett Shanghai verial corpedo boat destroyer 300 6 7,000 Commander A. F. Everett Shanghai coruiser, and class 4,360 10 7,000 Captain H. Grant-Dalion Singapore torpedo boat destroyer 275 6 4,000 Captain R. W. Grant-Dalion Singapore cruiser, and class 4,360 10 7,000 Captain M. Grant-Dalion Weihaiwei Captain Shortland Weihaiwei Captain William B, Fawkner Amoy Lieut. Commander E, B. Noble Weihaiwei Captain William B, Fawkner William B, Fawkner William B, Fawkner William B, Fawkner Weihaiwei Captain William B, Fawkner William B, Fawkne	1			6	7,000	LieutCommander R. H. Heaton	Weihaiwai
naventure cruiser, 2nd class 4,360 10 7,000 days sloop 10,070 6 1,400 Commander II. du C. Luard 10,000 Yangtiss or torpedo bat destroyer 560 6 7,000 Lieut-Commander H. E. Sulivan Weihaiwei torpedo bat destroyer 560 6 7,000 Lieut-Commander A. F. Everett Shanghai torpedo boat destroyer 306 6 7,000 Lieut-Commander R. E. Sulivan Weihaiwei torpedo boat destroyer 306 6 7,000 Commander A. F. Everett Weihaiwei torpedo boat destroyer 306 6 5,700 Commander R. B. Comma		cruiser, and class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain Lionel G. Tuinell	Weihaiwai •
dmus sloop					7,000	Captain H. H. Torlesse	Shanghai
water tank and tug 390		sloop		- 6	1,400	Composed II do C I cond.	
sloop 1,070 6 1,400 Commander H. D. Wilkin, D.S.O. Yangtise torpedo boat destroyer	V 14	water tank and tug	390	} _ [300	-	
dem * cruiser, 1st class 11,000 16 16,500 16 7,000 16 16,500 16 7,000 16 16,500 16 7,000 16 16,5	1 N 2	alada. 1		1 7 1	1,400	Commander H. D. Wilkin, D.S.O	Yangtsze *
torpedo boat destroyer 550 6 7,000		cruiser, 1st class	11,000	29		Captain II. W. Savory	Weihaiwti
torpedo boat destroyer 560 6 7,000 LieutCommander Rather Weihaiwei torpedo boat destroyer 560 6 7,000 Commander A. F. Eyerett Shanghai torpedo boat destroyer 306 6 5,700 Commander A. F. Eyerett Shanghai torpedo boat destroyer 275 6 4,000 Captain H. Grant-Dalton Singapore cruiser, 2nd class 4,360 10 7,000 Captain H. Grant-Dalton Singapore cruiser, 2nd class 5,000 14 21,000 Captain Shortland Weihaiwei Captain S. F. B. Charlton S. F. B. Char		torpedo bost destroyer	_	6	7,000	LieutCommander H. E. Sulivan	Shanghai
rick torpedo boat destroyer 550 6 7,000 Commander A. F. Everett Shanghai torpedo boat destroyer 306 6 7,000 Commander A. F. Everett Shanghai torpedo boat destroyer 306 6 5,700 Commander A. F. Everett Shanghai LieutCommander R. Everett Shanghai LieutCommander H. B. Cox Weihaiwei Singapore torpedo boat destroyer 275 6 4,000 LieutCommander H. B. Cox Weihaiwei Singapore LieutCommander W. Weiha		torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000		
torpedo boat destroyer 306 6 5,700	1 4	torpedo boat destroyer	560	6	7,000	LieutCommander ewin	199 - 11 1
torpedo boat destroyer 306 6 5,700 captain H. Grant-Dalton Meihaiwei Singapore LieutCommander H. B. Cox Meihaiwei Singapore LieutCommander H. B. Cox Meihaiwei Captain H. Grant-Dalton Captain H. Grant-Dalton Meihaiwei Singapore LieutCommander H. B. Cox Meihaiwei Captain H. Grant-Dalton Meihaiwei Singapore LieutCommander H. B. Cox Meihaiwei Captain H. Grant-Dalton Meihaiwei LieutCommander H. B. Cox Meihaiwei Captain H. Grant-Dalton Meihaiwei LieutCommander H. B. Cox Meihaiwei Captain H. Grant-Dalton Meihaiwei LieutCommander H. B. Cox Meihaiwei Captain H. Grant-Dalton Meihaiwei LieutCommander H. B. Cox Meihaiwei Captain H. Grant-Dalton Meihaiwei LieutCommander H. B. Cox Meihaiwei LieutCommander H. B. Cox Meihaiwei Captain H. Grant-Dalton Meihaiwei LieutCommander H. B. Cox Meihaiwei LieutCommander H. B. Cox Meihaiwei LieutCommander H. B. Cox Meihaiwei Captain H. Grant-Dalton Meihaiwei LieutCommander H. B. Cox Meihaiwei LieutCommander C. Seymbur Meihaiwei Captain William B. Fawckner Meihaiwei LieutCommander R. V. F. R. Dugmore LieutCommander F. B. Noble Meihaiwei LieutCommander F. B. Noble Meihaiwei Meihaiwei Surveying-vessel Signore LieutCommander F. B. Noble Meihaiwei Meihaiwei Surveying-vessel Signore LieutCommander F. B. Noble Meihaiwei Meihaiwei Meihaiwei Surveying-vessel Signore Meihaiwei LieutCommander F. B. Noble Meihaiwei Meihai	,	torpedo boat destroyer	550	6	7,000	Commander A. F. Everett	
cruiser, 2nd class 41360 10 7,000	me			6	5,700	LieutCommander Stevenson	
ndy				10	7,000	Captain H. Grant-Dalton	
torpedo boat destroyer special service torpedo-v. 6,400 - 2,400 Captain E. F. B., Charlton Captain William B. Fawckner	_			6	4,000	LieutCommander H. B. Cox	
cla	,			6	4,000	Linte Communication Distances	
gue			4 '	· —	2,400	Captain E. F. B. Charlton	
torpedo boat destroyer 280 6 7,000 Lieut. Commander C. Seymour 400 Weihaiwei Lieut. Commander C. Seymour 280 6 3,900 Lieut. Commander W. H. Darwall 400 Mena 1,200 Lieut. Commander E. V. F. R. Dugmore 7,000 Lieut. Commander E. V. F. R. Dugmore 1,000 Lieut. Commander E. V. F. R. Dugmore 1,000 Lieut. Commander E. V. F. R. Dugmore 1,000 Lieut. Commander C. E. Monto 1,000 Lieut. Commander C. E. Monto 1,000 Lieut. Commander C. E. La Thomas 1,000 Lieut. Commander Davidson 1,000 Lieut. Commander Davidson 1,000 Lieut. Commander E. Secretan 1,000 Lieut. Commander E. Secretan 1,000 Lieut. Commander C. E. L. Thomas 1,				14		Captain Shortland	1 4 - 4
hen	17			8	7,000	Charles William D. B	A
torpedo boat destroyer river gunboat				, 6	7,000	LieutCommander C. Seymbur	
river gunboat		tamada kast daguaran	·	6		LieutCommander W.H. Darwall	
river gunboat	_			4		LieutCommander E. V. F. R. Dugmore	Yangtsze
torpedo boat destroyer surveying-vessel			A	2	800	Lieut -Commander F. B. Noble	West River
mbler surveying-vessel \$35 6 650 Commander C. E. Monto Surveying(Labus viver gunboat 85 2 240 Lieut, Commander Robert E. Vaughan Lieut, Commander H. T. Atlay Hongkong vangtsze hongkong cruiser, ist class 12,000 14 21,000 Captain W. L. Grant Weibaiwei receiving ship 180 2 800 Lieut, Commander E. Secretan Weibaiwei river gunboat 180 2 800 Lieut, Commander E. Secretan Weibaiwei river gunboat 180 2 800 Lieut, Commander C. E. Monto Weibaiwei river gunboat 180 2 800 Lieut, Commander E. Secretan Weibaiwei surveying ship 620 4 450 Commander R. W. Glennie Weibaiwei surveying ship 620 4 450 Commander R. W. Glennie Weibaiwei surveying ship 620 4 450 Commander R. W. Glennie Surveying Swato Lieut, Commander C. E. L. Thomas Weihaiwei surveying ship 195 2 800 Lieut, Commander G. B. Spicer-Simson vangtsze river gunboat 195 2 550 Lieut, Commander Hugh Somerville Yangtsze Yangtsze				6	6,300	Lieut Commondes I Viddle	
hin				6		Commander C. R. Manne	
river gunboat	- 4	4 Yi	85	2	- 1	Lieut. Commander Robert E. Vaughan.	West River
river gunboat		7.		2		Tights Company and an II The Addition	
torpedo Lost destroyer 250 6 6.500 In reserve				2		LieutCommander Davidson	
mar		torpedo koat destrover	, , .	6		In reserve	Till man militaria and
river gunboat			10	14		Captain W. L. Grant	Weihaiwei
river gunboat	-	-againing ship	4.76		-	Commodore Dicken	Honokong
torpedo boat destroyer 355 6 6,300 Lieut,-Commander Gregory Weihaiwei Surveying ship 520 4 450 Commander R. W. Glennie Surveying Swato LieutCommander C. E. L. Thomas Weihaiwei Surveying Swato LieutCommander C. E. L. Thomas Weihaiwei LieutCommander G. B. Spicer-Simson Yangtsze river gunboat 195 2 550 LieutCommander Hugh Somerville Yangtsze			1 3 17 46	2	8oci	LieutCommander E. Secretan	Vanotera
sterwitch surveying ship 620 4 450 Commander R. W. Glennie Surveying (Swato biting torpedo boat destroyer 360 6 5,000 LieutCommander C. E. L. Thomas Weihaiwei Vangtsze 750 LieutCommander Hugh Somerville Yangtsze		tormada hast dantunuas	1	6		LieutCommander Gregory	Weiholwei
hiting torpedo bost destroyer 360 6 5,000 LieutCommander C. E. L. Thomas Weihaiwei dgeon river gunboat 195 2 800 LieutCommander G. B. Spicer-Simson Yangtsze river gunboat 150 2 550 LieutCommander Hugh Somerville Yangtsze	aterwitch		A	1		Commander R. W. Glennie	Surveying/Cwate
dgeon river gunboat 195 2 800 LieutCommander G. B. Spicer-Simson Yangtsze				6		LieutCommander C. E. L. Thomas	Weihaiwei
podcock river gunboat 150 2 550 LieutCommander Hugh Somerville Yangtaza		where our head	_	2		LieutCommander G. B. Spicer-Simon	
		where we will have		1 2		Lieut. Commander Hugh Somewille	
	oodlark	river gunboat	_	2	550	LieutCommander Ino. F. Knox	Yangtara
				1 1			21
			1	1 1-			

^{*} Flag of Admiral Sir Gerard U. Noel, Commander-in-Chief.

PREMICU MEN-AP-WAR AN THE CHINA STATION

	E ALERON 1	TEM-OF.	AA TYTE	ON THE	CHINA STATION.	
NAME.	FLAG AND DESCRIPTION.	Tons.	GUNS.	н. Р.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	LAST REPORTED AT
A . 1 . 4					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Achéron		1,796	10	1,700	Lieut, Ferret	Saigon
Argus		123	1 2	500	Lieut, Jeannel	Canton
Avalanche		140	-	150		Haiphong
Caronado	river gunboat		्य	150	Licut. Hue	Saigon
	all and a second and		1	150	151501. 1106	Saigon
CO LAND	arranda — a t		3	150 438	Lieut. Merveilleux du Vignaux	Saigon
D'Assas	annual amiana		31	9,500	Captain Allaire	Gulf of Siam
Décidée	man hands .	6	10	1,000	I Timetowant Tillana	
Descartes	cruiser	0.00	14	5,500	C	Haiphong
Estoc				31300	W 1 121	1993
Francisque			7	6,300	Tient Caleni	
Fronde	Jackson	000		303	Lieut. Cotobi	Haiphong Haiphong
Guichen !						Baie d'along
Gueydon		0.006	7	20,200	Capt. Ridoux	77 . 7 . 11 4 1
Henri Rivière			1		Linux Dertine	Haiphong
Jacquin			6	. 3oB	Lient Corlower	Lininkan
Javelino	destroyer			300	Commander Sagal Department	
Kersaint			7	2,200	Commander Simon	Saigon
Lynx	and an			. →,	Acombanatas	
Montcalm*	d ameliana		12	19,600	**************************************	Baio d'Along
Mousquet	Janenauan	0.00	7	6,300	Lieut. Prat	Baio d'Along
Olry			ا نے یا	*	Lieut. Grellier	Chungking
Peiho			-		Lieut. Lavissière	Tongku
Pistolet in	1 .1.=	4-5	7	6,300		Baie d'Along
Protée	and manine	4	- 3	-	Lieut. Glorieux	Saigon
Redoutable	l bassingly assessed	> 9,437	8	6,071	Commodre C. P. M. Poidloue	0.1
Sabre	destroyer			_	Lieut, Lebail	Haiphong
Styx	armoured gunboat	1,796	10	1,700	Capt. Dupriez	Saigon
Sully	armoured cruiser	10,014	38	20,000	Capt. Guiberteau	Baie d'Along
Surprise		629	2	900	Lieut. Roque	Baio d'Along
Takiang			, -	- do -		Upper Yangise
Takou		250	6	-	Capt. Terquem	Saigon
Vauban			23	4,560		- Hongay
Vigilante	river gunboat		7	500	Lieut Brugnon	Macao
6 3 9		•	•			
		4 4	3.60			

*Flagship of Vice-Admiral Richard, Commander-in-Chief. Flagship of Rear-Admiral de Fauque de Jonquières, Second-jn-Command

Mails. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS. STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BOR-

To Let.

DEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," Captain Ailland, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 19th September, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. Dumbéa bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden,

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in

Next sailings will be as follows:-S.S. POLYNESIEN 3rd October. S.S. CALEDONIEN17th October. S.S. OCEANIEN31st October. G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Hongkong, 6th September, 1905.



THE PRNINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, Persian Gulf, Continental, Ameri-CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.) THE Steamship

"SIMLA,"

Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 23rd Sept., at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Himalaya, 6,898 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silkeand Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and Apply to— London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Arabia, due in London on the 4th November.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required. For further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY. BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VIGTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons,	Captain.	Sailing.
Pleiades 1 Shawmui Tremont	3,753 9,606 9,606 3,753	G. V. Williams F.G. Purington E. V. Roberts T. W. Garlick Geo. Wright	" Oct. 1. " Nov.

Steamer marked' (*) have no second-class passenger accommodation.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION: ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS. The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont

are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo

arried in cold storage. For further Information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents. Queen's Buildings.

FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORKS

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

ACCESSORIES

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

	EVO MACA.					E QUO				
5	TO LET.	Supplied by Messrs. BENJA	MIN, KELI	LY & POT	TS. COL	rected to noon; I	ater atterations	given under "Commercial Intelligence," pa	ge 5.	
- G	No. 15, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.	STOCKS.	NO. OF	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER	LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APROXIMATE RETURN, AT	CLOSING
-2	REAUTIFULLY situated. Six Fine Large		SHARES.			RPSERVF.	AT WORKING		PRESERT QUOTATION.	PROITATOUS
GON,	D Rooms also Bath Rooms and Fine Verandah. Spacious Gardens attached.	Banks.				((1,000,000)		\$£1 15/- @ exchange 1/10}=\$18.66.67}		1900 buyers
VIA,	Apply to— A. A. DA ROZA,	Hongkong'& Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$250,000 }	\$1,702,728	for first half-year 1905	5 %	t film the same of the
DEN,	20, Connaught Road.	National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		London Looi \$38 buyers
LES,	Hongkong, 15th September, 1905. [934	MARINE INSURANCES.			÷				9.1	
Bor-	SHOPS TO LET	Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,400,000}	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	5 %	\$335 buyers
SEA	QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.					(\$950,000)	<u>.</u>			
"	LIALF THE PREMISES at present occu-	China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	74,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$362,366	Ņil.	.\$41 for year ended 30.4 1904	51 %	18o sellers
for	Died by the Robinson Plano Co.,	North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	L5	Tis, 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	8 2	Maria Ca
1911	HONGKONG HOTEL.	North China insurance, outpany, Enuced insurance.				\$1,850,000 }				Tis. 82
the Mar-	For Particulars, apply to— W. BREWER & Co.	Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250.	\$100	\$372,749	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	41 %	\$775 buyers
17141-	Hongkong, 12th September, 1905. [921		-1:-	10		\$846,773				
ding	TO LET.	Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$750,000 \$5,000 \$5,830	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	81 7	5172
cs in	WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.	FIRE INSURANCES.		13 L	500	\$1,000,000 \$218,093	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 honus for 1903	81 X	
V)	" TOREST LODGE," Caine Road.	China Fire Insurance Company, Limited		\$100	\$70	\$1,200,505	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903		186 buyers
r.	Apply to-	Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	1,000	1250		7				\$336 sales
r, ,	Hongkong, 4th May, 1905. [527	China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000	\$8,832 Nil.	\$1 for 1904 \$2 for year ended 30.6.1904:	5 %	\$20 sellers
x,	TO LET.	Douglas Steamship Company, Limited		. *30	2,0	\$85,439 }	;		, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	\$35 buyers
[2	NO. 15 KNUTSFORD TERRACE,	Hongkong, Canton & Macoo Steamboat Co., Ld.	80,000	\$15	215	\$600,000 }	\$8,044	Sr for first half-year 1905	71 %	S26# buyers
	Apply to—	Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	(0,000	£10	£10	£241,150	£4,435	12/- @ 1/10=\$6.29.51 for 1904	61 %	\$93 sellers
	THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited		7 is. 50	T14. 50	Tis. 25,000	Tis. 43,762	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1005	74 7	Tis. 58 sales Tis. 48 sales
,	MENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Bongkong, 5th September, 1905. [900]	Do. (Preference) "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	A Li	£1	{ 400,000 }	£,58,852	interim of it- (conbon No. 5) for 1904 "	u 47 %	21/- buyers
. A]	TO LET.	"Star " Ferry Company, Limited	{ 10,000	210	\$10}	\$65,000 }	\$929	{\$1.80} for year ending 30.4.1905	31 %	\$33 sellers \$25 sellers
		Straits Steamship Company. Limited	5,000	100	\$100	\$400,000 \$ 21,075 \$120,152	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	63 %	\$142}
, T	A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at present in occupation of the Steam	1.	1 1	2 2 2 2 4	go ent-	\$130,153 } \$130,153 } \$15,98,000 }			0.1	
AL Z	No. I, RIPON TERRACE.	Taku Tug and Lighter Company, I imited	30,000	C. 1 Is. 50	T.Tis. 50	Tis, 78,000	Tls. 4.333	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	13 1 %	Tis. 29 sales
	Polo Ground. OFFICES in course of erection. CON-	REFINERIES.	, '		4-1	1.5 01,200	4			4.00
DIA,	OFFICES in course of erection, CON- NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).	China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000 }	\$42,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905		\$230 buyers
	GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.	Lucon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100 Tis, 50	\$100 Tls. 50	1 \$150,000 \$ none Tis. 100,000	Dr. \$85,987 Tis. 1,635	\$3 for 1897	31 %	\$17 sellers Tis, 68 sales
AVIA,	THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-	Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited				, in 100,000				
R1- (°.	Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [69	MINING.	1,000,000	LI	£1.		£7,820	Interim of 1/- (No. 4)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Tis. 8 buyers
	TO LET.	Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	, 500,000	G \$10	G. \$10	1 £12,289 5	G \$672,093	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5		G. Stg
1	A TO A MACDONNELL POAD	Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	18/10 £1	£4,873	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents		\$31 buyers
s Ma-	Annly to-	DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.	70	•		2 2				<u> </u>
Sept., or the	MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.	Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200 (. 6,000]		Tis. 100	G	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making l'ls. 13 for 1904/5. \$3.75 for 1904 on old capital		Tis. 140 buyers
ombo,	Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [755	Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	12,000	300	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,577	First year		S25 buyers
g.	TO LET.	Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ld.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$58,473.	\$29,422	Interim of \$21 for 1905	5 X	Stor sales
rance it) will	ODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy	1		\$50	_\$50	\$41,500	\$507,332	\$6 for first half-year 190.	64 %	S194 sellers
Mail s and	Apply to—	New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000		56	\$55,500 Tls, 487,210 }	\$489	\$1\frac{1}{2} for 1903	4	\$17 sellers
will be rabia,		Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tis. 100		Tis. 59,880 }		Interim of Tis. 6 for 1905	61 %	Tis, 126 sellers
antil 4	I II-m-leave and turn tone	Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	State 6	The section	\$206,645 Tls. 2,762	S20 for 2nd half year making \$25 for 200 Tis. 18 for 1904	A SIX	\$400 buyers Tis. 1925 buyers
ts and	TO LET.	LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.		Sar	\$25	\$14,516				
S. i	CEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in	Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai).	30,000	TTTIS.	o T.Tis. 5	The date on 3	\$9,028 Tis, 806			Tis. 135 sellers
ndeni.	Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC	Central Stores, Limited (Tientsin)	11 01000	\$15	\$12 \$12	Sanana	\$1,502	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	i io %	\$18 sales \$100
	BELLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the Harbour.	Do. (Founders')	1 ""	\$15 \$15	\$715	,		(Preferential of 7 per centifor 1904	7 7 %	\$74
	Rents very moderate.	Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$648,975 } \$31,087 }	\$10,126			\$146 buyers
ANY.	H. RUTTONJEE,	Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	50,000 9,000	\$100	\$100 Tis. 25	\$250,000 Tls. 20,986	\$37,875 Tis: 7,202	Tis. 24 for the year ending 32,372005	331.7	Tis. 191 buyers
ANY.	37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.	Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai). Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	,, .,,	Sroo	\$100	\$ \$200,994}	First year	Interim of \$4	444	Stos buyers
AY	Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [627	Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited .	150,000			\$ \$50,000}	\$11,958 \$377		1204	\$40
	For Sale.	Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	1		O Tis. 50.	Tis, 828,813}	Tis 40.066		100	Tis. 122 sellers
G FO	J. Gr Wate.	Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	` 1,400	Tis. 50	Tis. 50	none	Tis. 670	Interim of Tis. 3 for 1995	12 %	Tis. 45 sellers Tis. 1376 buyers
(24	FOR ISALE.	Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	3,754	Tis. 25		Tis. 67,300 none none	Tis. 725 Tis. 5,150	None	401 210 0	Tis. 12 \$55
IA.	INCANDESCENT	West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	350	\$50	Done .	\$1,247			
ailing.	LAMPS	- 1 12 Canas Seimming and Weaving Combauts Luci	15,000	Tis. 50	Tis. 50	none	Tls. 12,844	Tis. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	8 %	Tls. 52 buyers
Sept.1	or all Descriptions from the best makers.	Honokong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dycing	125,000	- 1		\$30,000	\$23,264	St for the year ending 31.7.05	61 %	Stat sellen
Oct. 1	INCANDESCENT	International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000				125 13,019	2.	4 65 5	Tis. 45 sales
Nov.	MANTLES,	Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Le Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	d. 8,000	Tis. 10	o Tis. 100	none Tis. 5,658	Tis. 10,000 Tis. 22,050			Tis. 58 sales Tis. 250 buyers
id-clas										
	SHADES, &c	Miscellaneous. Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none		First year	13	St 15 sellers
ATION	GASOLINE AND GAS	Lell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	.12/6	\$8,000	£770 \$1,182	53 for 1904	81 %	57 buyers 536 5114
SS.	at the most moderate	China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none Tis, 30,000	Nil. Tis. 718	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905	817	Tis 771 sellers
remon odations. The	prices.	China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	Sio	\$10	58,000c	\$3,739 \$1,581	80 cents for 1904	9 %	\$9
adiacs	Lamps fixed up lo	Dairy Faim Company, Limited	25,000	S71	\$6	\$400,000}	DL DL LA A	\$1‡ for year ending 31.7.1903	42/1	\$17 buyers \$
Carg	Buyers free of charge. Naphtha of the be	Green Island Cement Company, Limited			Man !	\$500,000 \$	57,551	Final of \$14 making \$24	91.2	\$27 buyers
	kind kept in stock.	Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited				£25,394	£8,188		1000	\$175 buyers
HTEI	THE TENOMOTOR	Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000			none	\$2,151	{\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1905	1 31 %	\$15 buyers \$9\$ sellers
i i	56, Lyndhurst Terrace. 8 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904.	Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	t ₁ 250	\$100	\$100	\$60,000	\$2,796 \$5,356	Interim of \$4 for 1905	··· 7 %	\$215 buyers \$237
		Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$50 \$10	\$10	\$2,500	\$11,137	Interim of 50 cents 30.9.04	1137 %	S152 buyers 514 S145 Enles
F	* & CO.	Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai) Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwex-	2,500	\$100	0	Tis. 528,210}		card quarterly of Tis. 21, naid 15,0,05 mak-	1	\$145 sales Tis. 1771 ex div.
rabi.	ISHED 1859.	ploitatie in Langkat, Limited	7,600	Tis. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Tls. 5 for 1902	***	Tis. 25 598
		Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	210	None (The List cook)	Dr. \$5,537		•••	\$ 50
	DEPOT	Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	***		Tis 145,000}	118, 0,011	Tls. 6 for 1004	74 %	Tis, 122; buyers Tis, 80 sellers
	FOR	Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	4,500		o Tls. 50		Tls: 9,751 Tls. 6,968	Interim of Tis. 6 for 1905	84 %	Tis. 155 sellers
		Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	,,, 30,000			Tis. 25,000			to 100 att	Tis. 68 sales
\$ \$ 3 \$ \$ 1	EASTMAN'S	Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	, 6,000	\$25	\$25 \$25	none	Dr. \$5,068 \$3,644	60 cents for year ended 31.5.04	74 %	520 Harris (1) (1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4
		Steam Laundry Company, Limited Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100		\$25,000	\$700	\$5 for 1905		\$150 T.Tis. 125 sellers
Arper.	KODAKS, FILMS,	Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited			T.TL. 10	TIS. 4,000 }		(80 cents) for year ended at a root	THE RESERVE THE STATE OF	So buyers
1	AND	United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	100	\$10	\$10	\$300,000			New Land Control of the Control of t	\$180 \$14 bayers
		Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	t 12 000			\$25,000\$		f Interim of 50 cents for year 1904/1905	Tol %	Sizi buyen
Tid Person	ACCESSORIES.	William Powell, Limited	3,000		\$10	\$3,000	\$588	First year		Sto

Printed and Published by Jose Panno Brace, for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, Englished by Jose Panno Brace Road, to the filly of Victoria. Hongkong

NOTICE.

All communications, intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, I, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Ordinary business communications should be addressed

to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution. SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN AUVANCE). DAILY-\$30 per aunum.

WEEKLY-\$18 per annum. The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. The daily impa is delivered free when the address is accomible to mosconuer. On copies sent by post an The postage on the weekly issue to may part of the

world is 80 cents per quarter. Bingle Copie. Daily, ten cents: Weekly, twenty-

CONTENTS.

Births, Marriage and Death. Leading Articles:-The Disturbances in Tokio. Subordinate Officials Salaries. The Anti-American Boycott. Railways in China.

The Mikasa. Junk Lights. Injustice to Hongkong Civil Servants.

Telegrame:- . The Tokio Riots. S.M.S. Steadler, A Naval Disaster. Rodjestvensky. Canton-Hankow Railway.

Meeting: Legislative Council. Legal Intelligence:-Canton Fireworks. A Parinership ogreement. Husband v. Wife. International Banking Corporation. The S.S. Ying King's Propellers.

Police. Serious Affair. Alleged Embezziement. A Curious Case. Gambling Gangs.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:-A Sporting Excursion, Pine Felling and Planting. The Colony's Finances A Tramp to Thibet. Protection of Women and Girls. Fun in Queen's Road. The Douglas Steamship Co., Ld. Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld. Fire in Des Vœux Road. The Cruiser Sully: Marine Court. Collision in the Harbour. Property Sale. More Typhnon Experiences. Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association. Water Return.

New Exclusion Treaty. The Earthquake at Macao Too. The Shanghai Typhoons Interned Russian Walships The P. M. S.S. Siberia. The Post-Bellum Expenditure. Release of Prisoners of War. The Proposed Sugar Monopoly. Terms of Armistice & Manila Hospitals. Russian Funeral. The Singapore Docks,"

Murcer in Singapore. The Accident to the Secadier. A Chinese Scare. Malaria and the Mosquito. Alleged Immigration Swindle. A Magnetic Survey.

Commercial:-Weekly Share Report. Shanghai Share Report. Freight. Exchange.

Opium. Local and General.

On the 7th September, at Shanghall he wife of J. NOLASCO, of a son, of a daughter.

Works), of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On September 12th, at the Registrar's Office Hongkong, by special licence, BBORA, VAN DEN. BERG, daughter of Dr. Simon Van Den Herg, of Antwerp, to HERMAN H. BODEMEIJER. C.E., of Shanghai,

5th inst, Dr. W.D. PRRRY from injuries received ed in a carriage accident. Aged 37.



18SUED GRATISTO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1905. THE DISTURBANCES IN TORIO.

(9th September.)

The serious disturbances amounting to riot, which have taken place in Tokio as a result of the people's dissatisfaction over the Legislative Council on Thursday, when terms of the peace settlement concluded by introducing the Estimates, for next year, is upon a subject which has groused so deep a cisco on the roth August when President public opinion in that Province is almost, if instituted for the transfer of the control of the Japanese plenipotentiaries, have assumed admitted on all hands to be one of the most feeling of resentment amongst the people Roosevelt was memorialized on the sub- not altogether, unanimous. Bengal in a the Canton-Hankow line to the Imperial Govery grave proportions. So serious, indeed, comprehensive speeches that was delivered throughout the length and breadth of the jest of the boycott, a subsequent meeting word, is jubilant, and the Viceroy's resignative only the beginning of the unfold. have the riotous conduct of the mob mani- at the legislative board for many a long day. Empire. It may be useful at this stage to was held when a California delegation in the legislative board for many a long day. Empire. It may be useful at this stage to was held when a California delegation in the interest of the movement that Congress was invited to be present. Sena- as providential, since it permits the hope voices the latter when he says that "the police to use armed force to restore order most important gubernatorial statement, it culminated in the present agitation and that the partition of Bengal will not be carried people have good reasons to fear dangerous. for the time being and for the guards to be is unanimously agreed that within the year the United States and its manufactures, went to the meeting with a communication through. The America Basear Patriks results from foreign invasion in the railway called out to prevent the residence of the and a half of his government of the Colony, The indignities to which Chinese immi- in which a Federal official, Mr. H. H. North, tays :— "There is not one among educated business. The Eastern Chinese railway in Secretary of State for Home Affairs from His Excellency has acquired a better insight grants into America were subjected had for of the Labour Immigration Service at San Indians, who is not feeling that he has at Manchuria, which was built by the Russians total destruction as the work of incendiaries. into the details of the various departments many months past reached the notice of their Francisco, verieved of a frightful nightmare, and has been entirely under Russian control.

The newspapers in the Japanese capital, of administration than most of his predeceswith a single notable exception, the sors had done during their whole period of Immigration Treaty expired in December last, the administration of the Chinese exclusion these six years. Lord Curron rose like a Chinese people that the control of a railway. Rokumin, a recognized semi-official organ, office. We were pleased, at first glance, to many of the influential Chinese in China met law on the Pacific coast, contradicting several locket and has fallen like its stick. He by foreigners naturally invites a foreign inwere of the opinion that Japan should observe that ir Matthew touched upon one at the principal centres to consider ways and and explaining others. So far at the com- leaves these shores unregretted, unrecogniz- vasion," He continues: "Another warning not have been too complaisant in the point with regard to the estimates for ex- means whereby they could enter a strong plaint of poor quarters on board ship or at | ed, and unsympathised with by every in recently presenting | selection of

to-day which announces the interdiction of settlement. However, in the quarters which advocated for the system that it offers to both, would finally make concessions to to a maximum of \$2,040 (or \$60 actually such a degree as to be mutually suitable. below the existing classification scheme At the outset the Japanese Government after a period of continuous service o

SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS' SALARIES.

time is not yet ripe for the negotiation of

(11th September.) Sir Aigtthew Nathan's address to the

cient to point to our special cable message loth to confess that, having read through the solid column of his Excellency's last that 200 of the leading merchants of taking as concession after concession was resignation of many good and promising penalty for any infringement of its p columns of the Japan Chronicle. The instead of biennial increments in the upper resolutions:usaka Asahi, writing before the news of classes, doubles the amount of them, and situation was decidedly gloomy and appear- from the minimum salary of the class above ed to offer little chance for a successful it by the amount of one increment." It is. were supposed to be well informed on diplo- young man with the necessary educational matic matters, it was believed that there was qualifications who joins either of the lowest this way, (4) We will, as students, make it still sufficient room for a successful conclusion | classes the chance of fairly regular promoof the Conference. In short, it was taken for I tion throughout his career, but which starts granted that either Fussia or Japan, or from a minimum salary of \$240 per annum made it known to the world that Japan's I thirty-two years. In other words, a young claims constituted the "irreducible mini- man, say of eighteen years of age, joining at mum," and the Powers seemed to have a miserable pittance of a wage of \$20 a the excluded American goods. (8) We will agreed in thinking that the claims do not month, cannot aspire to draw a better erron the side of severity. As for the salary than \$170 a month upon the attain. Japanese people, they have been surprised | ment of his liftieth year of age, or thirtyat the exceedingly moderate nature of the second of service-well, honourably and the prople not to buy American goods. (10) demands made, by the Japanese Govern- faithfully performed to the Crown. His All there resultitions must be faithfully observed ment; but, having been assured that they, salary, by the way, is all the time subjected would admit of no reduction, they expected to a deduction of five per cent. as a con- | Shanghai, the principal commercial centre to see the return of peace on that under- tribution to the Widows' and Orphans' of North China, immediately became the standing. "But what has happened? The Pensions Fund which, at best, is of doubtful fulcrum of the agitation whence telegrams Japanese demands, framed on the so-called | benefit if he he married; but which is and written representations were despatched 'irreducible minimum' basis, were being forfeited by half to Government if he to the remotest part of the world where whittled away little by little, contrary to remain single at the termination of his period any Chinese commercial associations existed the wife of WALTER RUS ELL MCCALIGNE Detrength in the Pacific and the transfer of not three-years' service. In quoting this limits of an infraction of the law for the of a hard and illiberal creed, almost the the sale of the railway to China for Hongkong and Shangbal Banking Corporation, Think interned vessels, Russia has not yet Instance, we do not wish to be misunderstood | peace and good order of the Colony. Secre- fanatical expression of complete distrust of the sum of \$6,750,000 gold. Nevertheless, agreed either to pay an indemnity or to as casting any disparagement on the present tary Taft's visit to Hongkong last week was the people and their instructors. Yet all an article published in the Drogon Stud. McCubbin.—At Port Glasgow, Scotland cede Saghalien. Under such circumstances, holder of the office; but cite it, as we pointed a fortultous circumstance, and advantage men have seen in him and have acknow ent, which is dedicated to the Chinese the wife of J. McCussin (Hongkong Gas Bis father inexplicable why the Japanese out of several was taken of his presence in the Colony for ledged with admiration and astonishment | Minister, submits that the Government vost do not break off the negotiations, others which furnishes cause for appoint the discussion of the boycott at Government a grasp of administration, a power of labour at Peking had the legal right to cancel for the Japanese do not desire peace at ments in the Public Service being regarded House last week. With what result readers and a devotion to an ideal sense of duty, which | the contract owing to the failure of the any price. Suppose peace is concluded by with so little favour by the general body of of the Telegraph now know from the full have very rarely been combined in so signal a American syndicate to comply with its terms Russia agreeing to pay an indemnity and eligible candidates who find it more to their report appearing in these columns on Tues- degree in the person of a single public and the deliberate violation of its provisions cede Saghalien, as demanded by Japan, and advantage to seek employment out of the day. It is obvious from the position taken man." Reference is made in the Madras | through the sale of its stocks to the French the latter waives her claims for the limitation Government as soon as inducement is offered up by Mr. Taft as the delegate of the stail to the fight he made for the con- and Belgians. Upon this the San Francisco At Johnte Bahrit, Malay Peninsula, on the vessels, the conclusion of peace on such be almost invariably manned by new recruits pounded by the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai on fabric of British rule in India, and to sale- blinding ourselves to the fact that the exterms is certainly not of a nature calculated who regard it only as a convenient step- the evening of the Conference will be guard its civil and first and first and first civil and first civ to permanently assure the peace of the East, ping stone for more lucrative appointments very carefully weighed, and that a most military administration and expenditure, builders will not be tolerated hereafter by

branches of the Government Service,

community, our Chinese fellow-citizens will been redressed. As a result of the meeting by the citizens of Bengal. From a Calcutta have received considerable enlightenment of the Merchants' Exchange at San Fran- wire we learn that so far as it is articulate | charactermade to foreigners. Themovement

of the more notable opinions of the leading " ordinate officers in the service of the the contumely their brethren had been vernacular journals may be taken as expres. Government, which have a very direct and made to suffer at the hands of the officials sive of the voice of the people in J.pan. by no means unimportant bearing upon the of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour As showing the lengths to which criticism smooth and successful internal administration and succ of the Government had reached, itis suffi- tion of the affairs of the Colony. We are of the Exclusion Law passed into that Department. It was towards the end of June two of the leading newspapers in Tokio-the remarks under this heading, we were not Peking, with representatives from almost Nippon and fimosit. From exchanges re- particularly struck by the liberality of the every province except Fukien, debated on ceived yesterday we have some of the most re- proposed new grading scheme of salaries in the question for four hours, and then signed cent Press comments on the progress of the substitution for the old classification scheme an agreement not to purchase any American negotiations at Portsmouth, N.H., and from which proved such a fruitful source of dis- goods. As an earnest of their resolution them it is not difficult to deduce the trend satisfaction to junior members of the subor- they also entered into a compound which Japanese public opinion was then dinate-branch of the Service, leading to the guarantee bond, involving a 50,000 dollmade from the Japanese claims which, as young hands from the Public Service at visions. "Those who know the force of that would prevent any Chinese stopping at sincerely do I hope that your health may stipulated at the outset, were considered to soon as better prospects were held out to guarantees in China can hardly doubt constitute the victors' irreducible minimum. them in the mercantile firms and commer- the earnest of the meeting," says the in the case of his being so detained. It is "I am deeply touched by your Majesty's for a cessation of hostilities. We present cial houses in the Colony. The sum total. Feking Times. At the same time 630 simply a question of dollars and cents be- generous message, which has cheered me below to our readers a translation of one of of the benefits expected to arise out of the new students, representing 26 different schools tween himself and the steamship company greatly. The happiest feature of my the leading journals' comments as typical of scheme are, in the words of the Governor, that and colleges, were assembled in another as to what kind of accommodation he has. service in India has been the gracious. the rest, for which we are indebted to the "it provides the encouragement of annual part of the city, adopting Under the exclusion law the custody of an consideration which I have never failed

all our relatives and friends to do the same, and to explain to them the reasons for this action. (2) Whenever we meet Americans we will treat them with courtesy and respect and urge all others not to create any trouble in our business to ascertain that all these resolutions are duly observed and carried net. (5) We will make it our business to obtain and duly record the results of this movement in all districts and provinces where it is being adopted. (6) We promise to introduce it wherever it is at present unknown. (7) Every encouragement must be given to the improvement of . Chinese' invite the writing and circulation of (ssays and articles on the question. (9) In each school there must be one or two students who will study and lecture on this subject, and exhort. in their entirety."

and consequently it will not be regarded as when they are given them in mercantile firms sympathetic ear will be granted to the Cablegram control from home is a new danger, the Chinese. The writer in the Dragon satisfactory to the Japanese. The war, once in and out of Hongkong. Unless a radical representations of the Hongkong Chinese, it says, which threatens to compromise the Student, the contents of which one may undertaken, should rather be pushed to the change be effected on more liberal lines we whose number at Government House dignity, and responsibility of the Viceroy. presume has received the official approval of bitter end than peace made on such un have no hope that the grading scheme on its the other day might, in our opinion, have The Madras Times deplores the discourt the Chinese Minister to whom it is dedicated, satisfactory terms. The arrogant attitude present basis will effect any material, per- been mefully and representatively sugmented sous tone which, throughout the controversy, says emphatically that while "public opinion. maintained by Russia goes to show that the manent improvement in the subordinate by the inclusion of such names as give has been adopted towards Lord Curron, and in China now is not against the construction THE ANTIAMERICAV BUYCOTT. Of the four suggestions put forward by the his resignation, by placing him in such a of railway affairs in the hands of foreigners," By the publication of the verbatim report one has already been met. We have it on One cannot, however, get beyond the fact tatives of the Western nations. The new of the discussion at Government House held; essentially reliable authority received by the that the views of the Viceroy's resignation policy of acquiring Government control of between U.S. Secretary of War, Mr. W. H. last American mail that the grievances was received with quite other feelings by cer- the American Canton-Hankow Railway con-Tast, and certain members of the Chinese arising out of the Detention Sheds have tain sections of the Indian people especially

kins explained that that was a matter entirely custody of the steamship company, whose duty it is to look after those Chinese until ately, however, a generous appropriation has

to be that of the new treaty, reproduced elsewhere in this issue.

THE VICEROY AND INDIA.

(12th September.) It is generally recognised that Lord Curzon passes away from the busy scene amidst a chorus of encomiums. We all realise as it were, suddenly, that he has been one of

similar strain. The Patriot is the only one out of the jurisdiction of the United States, I to express regret at the circumstances of his as the law has left Chinese applicants in the | departure and ascribes his failure to over-zeal. Some of these latter reflections are certainly stern and hard to read, and it is well to be their cases are finally disposed of. Fortun- able to turn from the false chord in the testimonies and read the appreciation of the been secured for the building at Angel Is- King-Emperor. On the 22nd ultimo the land, in the bay of San Francisco, of a very | King wired from Marienbad, to the Viceroy. fine immigrant detention station, which in | -" With deep regret, I have no other alterthe near future will provide most needful native but to accept your resignation at and comfortable accommodations for de- your urgent request. Most warmly do I tained classes, as well as all other aliens in thank you for your invaluable services to similar condition arriving at San Francisco. your sovereign and your country, and The speaker knew of no provision of the law especially to the Indian Empire. Most the best, hotels in the town, pending action, improve." To this Lord Curzon replied :arriving Chinese is in the hands of the to receive from your Majesty." With "(1) From this date on we will buy no more steamship company until he is finally landed. regard to his successor there was speculathe Saghalien compromise, held that the the maximum salary of each class is separated American articles. (2) We undertake to advise In presence of so satisfactory an explanation tion, as it was felt that more than one and after the assurance of Secretary Taft, possible candidate for the post might hesi-Chinese would be well advised tate before accepting the Governor-Generalif they should desist from carrying on a ship under the present conditions. When, movement that can now result in no good. however, the announcement was made of No better attitude could be taken at this Lord Minto's appointment there was confuncture than the adoption of a Fabian siderable relief as it was feared in many: policy until Mr. Taft's undertaking of the quarters that Mr. Brodrick wished to as-5th inst., which has been unofficially flashed same the Viceroyalty. The selection was across the wires to the States, reaches the not altogether unexpected, and it is pleas-President in the form of a despatch and after | ing to find that a good deal of satisfaction in Congress meets and discusses a fresh treaty. expressed at the appointment. It shows wherefrom it may safely be assumed that all that, after all that has come and gone, the manufactures, so that they may compete with the objectionable features of the old treaty spirit of chivalry, and the appreciation of will be removed. We are given a fair insight | high character and great abilities devoted to into the new compact in a draft, purporting the empire are not lost sight of, while under the circumstances the welcome to be extended to one who has to bear the chiefresponsibilities of a great country is sure to afford a striking proof of the unanimity of the Empire in its well-being.

. RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

(14th September.) Several telegrams have appeared in our the general expectation of the people, of service. We have on various occasions or wherein any body of their traders the greatest viceroys of the past century, and columns of late relative to railroad conceswhile Russia, by an astute manipulation of strenuously advocated, in these columns, for resided whose sympathy could be enlisted at this moment, when the Curzon era is still sions in China, and from their purport it the situation, was recovering by diplomacy a more just and liberal treatment of the in what has been regarded as a national passing, it is impossible to estimate, his ser- is not difficult to gather, that the Board what the had lost in war. Russia had man- subordinate officials in the Government cause. The sentiments of the Chinese vices to King and country. Alike from of Foreign Affairs is not disposed to see aged to return to the enjoyment of the most- service, who by comparison with the Civil at all times readily susceptible was at followers and from opponents one hears the projected railways in China controlled favoured-nation clause treatment in Korea, | Service proper or with those to whom double | once appealed to, and the object of cordial and graceful expressions of regret for | by foreigners. That this view is correct while admitting Japan's predominant rights; exchange compensation is granted, suffer to the central organising association in Shang- a public loss, admiration for conspicuous does not admit of much doubt since Russia had made Japan pledge the return | the extent that they are inadequately and has became easy of attainment. In res- abilities and services, and the hope that the American exchanges to hand point to of Manchuria to China and open the coun- poorly paid for the services rendered by them ponse to their invitation Canton, one of ship of State in India may have such a the fact that at the recent interview try to the trade of the world with the simul- to a prosperous and progressive Colony. the first ports approached, promptly fell vigilant and capable guide in Lord Minto as of the Chinese Minister with President tancous evacuation of Manchuria; and We make bold to join issue with Sir Matthew linto line with the Northern settlement, and she had in the one who has now withdrawn his Roosevelt over the disposition of the while agreeing to the prohibition of the that the grading scheme which his Excel- the movement gradually spread until the hand from the helm. Columns in the Press | Canton-Hankow Railroad it was plainly carrying of soldiers or military stores on the lency has devised will help to invite to the merchants of far-off Bangkok in the South as Lof India are devoted to the subject, the lead-shown that the Imperial Government at Vladivostok railway passing through Man- service of the Colonial Government a better | well as the magnates of the Straits and the | ing journal, the Englishman, in an editorial | Peking was determined to wrest the control churia. Russia had placed a similar restrict class of junior subordinate officials which wealthy mill-owners of Saigon promised en- voicing the universal regret at his resignation from the hands of the American concession. tion on Japan in respect of the Fort Arthur | the classification scheme so signally failed listment in a cause for the upholding of tion and remarking upon the tragedy of the aries. It appears that before the interview line. If the positions of Witte and Komura to retain in the lower branches of the Public | their national dignity. When the Northern | sorry close, so far as India is concerned, of a | was held the Chinese Minister avowed the had been reversed, the former could not Service. Representations have already representation reached Hongkong, however, [brilliant career." The Calcutta journal be desire of China to purchase the concession have made more concessions than the latter reached us that the tentative proposal falls the irresponsible natives without any loss lieves that if he had taken the step of resign and disclaimed any threat on the part of had agreed to. The sum total from the far short of the ideas of a large majority of of time entered into the movement with an ing a couple of months before and endea. his Government to seize the property. To Peace Conscience would seem not to be the employees of Government, who see, not energy that did more credit to their voured to procure the retirement en masse the syndicate had been given the privilege of in the same proportion as what Jap'n without just cause, a wide disparity between spirit of enthusiasm than their discretion. of his colleagues, who were unanimously constructing a line of road 700 miles long had achieved in the field of arms. The the scale of their salaries and that of officers The resort to obnoxious placards and the in agreement with him, it could see between the city of Canton and the city of concessions made by Komura as regards drawing salaries on a sterling basis, in very dissemination of objectionable literature carcely be doubted that the Home Hankow, with 200 miles of branches, tap-Manchuria would have such an effect as many cases for duties requiring far less in- tended to frustrate rather than to promote Government would have given way, and if it ping important mineral districts and comto place Japan under restraint similar to telligence, no educational qualifications, and the end which they sought to serve. The had been so foolish as to yield con- mercial centres, and also the authority to that which Japan desired to apply to with no immediate or personairesponsibilities better-informed, the educated, gentlemen of siders that its most precarious position raise the money to pay the expense of con-Russia. Our vernucular contemporary goes to the heads of departments. One other the Chinese community, however, were would have been complicated to an struction by the issue of \$42,500,000 gold on to affirm its opinion that so far fruitful source of complaint is that, upon a guided by a conciliatory spirit and en- almost intolerable extent. As it is Lord fifty-year 5 per cent bonds, interest and (that is, on the 30th ult.) the result of vacancy (either temporary or permanent) oc- deavoured to ascertain the feeling of the Curzon was "out-witted and out-manœuvred | principal being guaranteed by the Chinese the peace negotiations bore out the fact curring in a public department promotion people by such constitutional means as were at every turn, not, as it now appears, by that Government. The proceeds of the bonds that the concessions made by Japan are from another or the same department does prescribed by law in Hongkong. But the paragon of an Indian Minister, who pro- would have been sufficient to complete the much larger than those made by Russia. not go by seniority or merit; but it has hap petition from the Chinese Commercial hably represents the intellectual Nadir of road if they had been economically expend-"The terms of peace thus far agreed to by pened that an officer comparatively new to Union for the holding of a public meeting the present feeble Government, but by the ed, but the whole thing has turned Russia are of such a nature that she can the Service is given precedence over others was vetoed by the Governor, and in the Prime Minister himself." The Statesman out to be a fiasco and nobody seemed hardly refuse them, whereas Japan is con- who hold that their claim is superior to that circumstance whatever may be the tacit says that "Lord Curzon has aroused to know anything about it until a few ceding in favour of Russia to an unnecessary of the appointed officer. A recent case may doctrine of individual members of the Chi- not criticism only, but furious opposition weeks since when It was announced that extends. Later preports say that although be cited as an illustration, when the acting nese residing in Hongkong, it is clear that and impassioned resentment by his general the American-China Development Com-Japan is prepared to abandon her demands | chief clerkship at the Magistracy was filled anything like a combined movement on policy during the past three years, and pany of New York had held a general At Kobe, Japan, on 10th September, 1905 regarding the limitation of the Russian naval by an officer from the Sanitary Board with their part would place them within the has seemed to many the embodiment meeting at which the members ratified

greater weight and prominence to the com- compels the belief that it was the fixed of railways and the opening up of its remercial interests of the Hongkong Chinese. Intention of the Home Government to force | sources," It is "strongly against the control senior unofficial Chinese member of Council, position that he could not continue in office. by which is meant, of course, the represencession is not limited to that enterprise, but it extends to all other concessions of a like

terms for the conclusion of peace and some penditure, vis., the scale of salaries for sub- protest as an earnest of their feeling against the detention shed is concerned Senator Per- dian," The other native papers write in a the public is the completion of the German

railway in Shantung, which is now threaten- I duty, especially in Hongkong with its large I to the civil servants, invested in the Colony railway in foreign hands is a menace," and should be stated and submitted for the that the control of the Canton-Hankow benefit of those high powers whose orbits Railway by a great foreign Power may circulate far outside the common people, threaten the whole of Southern China. | and who are, no doubt, guided by considera-They have no objections to receiving for- | tions unknown to those mainly affected by eign capital or Government bonds or em- these so-called reforms. At the same time ploying foreign engineers, "but an ab- groundlings do feel keenly on many matters solute control of a railway by a foreign discussed at the Legislative Council, and individual or corporation is intolerable." The meaning of all this is, of course, apparent. China is beginning to realise the far- leave them voiceless where subjects of vital reaching effect upon the country of the ex- importance to them are concerned. Indeed, tension of modern railways, and is desirous it is their sense of impotence that occasionalof controlling the means by which a great economic transformation is to be brought those on higher circles seldom hear the about in her empire. Should she carry out faithfully the programme of railway extension that has for years past been mapped out, the result will inevitably redound to the advantage not only of herself but to the foreign countries with which she has for so long been associated in the way of trade.

THE "MIKASA."

(15th September.) It is difficult to realise that in time of peace and under conditions which were in the highest degree conducive to safety; the flagship of Admiral Togo should have been lost, and, with it, 599 lives. The Mikasa was a modern warship in every respect; she had weathered the gales of the bleak coast off the Liaotung Peninsula; had been in every naval fight and skirmish since the beginning of the war; and had proved a valuable weapon in the hands of Admiral Togo. Yet, when all is over, an accident occurs and a historical career ends disastrously. W have no means at present of learning how the accident which terminated so tragically happened on the Mikasa. The appailing death-rate shows that there must have been some strange agency at work, for even in time of war the sinking of a warship is no necessarily attended by such startling results. When the Petropurlock with Admiral Makaroff on board ran upon three mines and sank almost instantaneously, a large proportion of the crew was rescued. the case of the Mikasa, however, out of total complement of 735, no fewer than 500 are lost, while the vessel is presumably lying at anchor in a busy harbour. The details of the disaster are so tantalisingly meagre that we are compelled to search for some explanation other than that given that fire broke out on board and caught the magazine. A warship of the type of the Mikasa is specially constructed to withstand fire. In battle, the vessel is stripped or every piece of material that would suggest the remotest possibility that flames could get a hold on the framework from shell-fire. Then the magazine of a battleship of 15,000 tons is protected by every means known to naval architects. Inside and outside the magazine is defended by armour-belts; it is the danger-spot of the ship, for if the magazine is struck that is the end of the vessel Yet the Mikasa, resting after winning laurels for herself, her builders, her crew and her Admiral is tamely—if spectacularly—allowed to become the victim of an accident." It is incomprehensible, and the result of the investigation which is bound to be held in Japan will be awaited with the utmost interest by all who have the welfare of the Japanese at heart, and by that large body of men, particularly in the Far East, whose duty it is to acquaint themselves with the minutest affairs of naval life.

JUNK, LIGHTS.

in the case of the Government Fund. If the Merchant Shipping Amendment There would, besides, have been the accru-Bill, which passed through committee of the ed interest to gather, but we may waive that Legislative Council yesterday, adequately point at present. Take another illustration. deals with the question of junk lights it wi where a man resigns from the Service after a certainly prove a boon to the shipping in the few years. If he be a married man his conharbour. Time and again, when questions tributions during that period are absolutely of collisions have been before the Courts, in lost. If he be a single man the Government which junks were concerned, the chief point waxes generous and refunds him half the has turned on the lights carried by the total amount of money he has contributed, native craft. The Judges of the Supreme so that whatever happens the Government is Court have repeatedly animadverted on the on the safe side. The hardship to the civil character of the lights displayed, but without servant is only a question of degree; the having legal provisions permitting the junk " squeeze" has been made. There is another. inspectors to deal with offenders in this case, in which a widow is concerned. In respect, the remonstrances have gone pract the particular case which we have in mind. cally unheeded. Recently a case came up the widow is entitled to the magnificent sum before the Puisne Judge, the owner of of something like \$5 per annum paid monthsteam launch being sued for damages as the ly from the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. result of a collision with a junk. On that That is to say, she has to call once a month occasion there was produced in Court the at the Treasury for her 42 cents. Before lamp which it was alleged had been burnthe poor woman has come to town, waited ing brilliantly at the masthead of the junk. at the Treasury and taken a chair or a car A more dilapidated specimen of a lamp ome there can be very little left it would have been impossible to imagine. of that 42 cents The thing is ridiculous; The wick was a piece of twine, and two sides but it illustrates the methods of the Governof the lamp were gone. Yet the occupants ment, which is neither just nor generous. of the junk strongly asseverated their con-Under the new Ordinance, which proposes viction that the lamp gave a brilliant light, to appropriate the Widows' and Orphans'. and even suggested that it was as good a Pension Fund and incorporate it with the lamp as the searchlight in front of steamers General Revenue of the Colony, it is to be passing through the Suez Canal. Anybody supposed (in the absence of the actual terms who saw this paragon among lamps would of the Bill) that the Government sees a way have laughed at the idea that such a lamp of benefiting by the accumulation of the could have been visible at two cables' lengths, compulsory contributions from civil servants but not so the junk owner. When this deas years go by. Those contributions when generate example of a light was exhibited to accumulated may amount to a fabulous sum. "the Court, the Puisne Indge remarked that he had frequently commented on the character of the lights borne by junks in Hongkong -expands. There are no statistics before us harbour, but without avail. What wonder as to the ratio of the deaths to the number was it that accidents occurred under these of contributors to the Fund, but we may circumstances? The junks were a menace take it that the present average will be mainto the shipping of the port, and a danger to tained. In that case, and taking into account those on board. Now that the Attorney the rate of increase in the Colony's popula-General has taken up this question of junk tion, it will not be surprising if within the lights it is to be hoped that a salutary law next half century the present accumulated will be passed requiring the junks to exhibit sum would have grown to \$1,000,000lights which are really lights, and not glimrepresenting the contributions deducted mers in the dark which might be mistaken from the salaries of Government officials. for shadows on the water. The question is Now, we feel confident that many of one which every scafaring man refers to in those civil officers would far rather invest no uncertain tone, and it certainly is high their money in annuities in any of the time that their grievance was rectified. numerous insurance societies which are so

INJUSTICE TO HONGKONG CIVIL SERVANTS.

It has frequently been necessary of late to criticise the action of the Government and to call attention to what we have submitted were wrongful methods which had been set in operation. At no time is that a pleasant

ing the whole province." "The Chinese," | cosmopolitan population, but it is only right | we are quite certain that safe mortgages he asserts, "have now fully realized that a that outside opinion on questions of the day bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum could be secured, furnishing a return not short of some \$15,000 a year on the existing Fund. That sum we may take would be sufficiently adequate to provide for those entitled to draw on the Fund. As it is, looking at the proposition soberly, we cannot see where these contributions are to end. A the years roll on, the Fund would increase enormously until contributions would no bitterly criticise the character of the voting, longer be necessary, the interest on the H.K.T.] when it seems to ignore their interests and accumulated sumbeing more than enough to meet all requirements. If in such a case the demand for contributions were suspended, a great injustice would be done to those ly touches them on the raw; but, of course, whose contributions in the past had been confiscated. So to get over that difficulty, mutterings of the vulgar herd, and have to hide their traces, the Government calmly few opportunities of consulting those who throw the whole amount into General might be in the slightest degree termed Revenue and neither the civil servant nor representative of the working class. The anybody else can tell then what has happenlatest grievance is found in a Bill which ed to the money. A really great scheme, appears in the Agenda of the Legislaindeed; the originator is a born actuary, and tive Council and reads as follows:one whose services are of supreme importance "First reading of a Bill entitled an Orto the Government. We cannot go into dinance to transfer to the General Revenue further details on this question on account the moneys standing in the Treasury to the credit of the Widows' and Orphans' of the limited space at our disposal. The Pension Fund, to provide for future payment | subject is, as we have shown, hedged about with intricacies, and will involve a good of pensions to the Widows and Orphans of deal of calculation. The scheme, as we deceased Public Officers, and to make the payment of the same a charge upon and have pointed out, is wholly bad; it is calculated to benefit the Government payable out of the said General Revenue." alone; all others are dealt with as so That Bill has been on the agenda for the many pawns who are only tolerated belast two meetings, but it has been postponed on each occasion, and, curiously cause they are useful. It is hardly possible for any one to say a good word for the enough, no copy of the proposed Orscheme, and we do not suppose any of the dinance has yet been circulated. That elected members of the Legislative Council in itself is a peculiar circumstance, which will be found to support it. we need not dilate upon at this stage. But coming to the character of the Bill as set forth in the title, we strike an oldstanding grievance—the change from a bad

system to a worse. This Widows' and

Orphans' Pension Fund has almost in-

variably been the subject of the greatest

irritation among civil servants. In a few

cases it has proved, we cannot doubt, bene-

ficial; but in the majority it has proved

to be a method whereby the civil

officers of the Colony, could be lawfully

bled by the Government-in other words.

it thas proved an official "squeeze." We

will submit some illustrations of the work-

ing of this Fund in support of our

contention. To begin with it must be re-

membered that there is nothing voluntary

about the Fund; it is a compulsory order.

that civil servants must pay a certain per-

centage of their monthly salaries to the

Fund, no matter whether they expect to

benefit from it or not. Take the case of a

married man who has been in the service

for a period of 15 or 20 years; his wife and

children predecease him, and in disgust at

the malificent effects of the Colony he

decides to retire from the service and to

return to his native land. All these years

he has been contributing month after month

to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund.

but now when he has resolved to retire all

that money reverts to the Government. In

other words, he is not entitled to a penny of

the money which, it may be, against his will,

certainly without his voluntary consent, he

has been contributing to the coffers of the

Government. He has been muleted of that

money, and has compulsorily made a gift of

some 4 per cent. of his monthly salary to

the Government. Had that civil servant

paid the money into an insurance so-

ciety, the money would have been re-

policy, provided he survived his wife

and family; or at his death it would have

gone to swell his estate. But the money

would not have been irretrievably lost, as

ready nowadays to offer a maximum of re-

turn for a minimum of outlay. By its policy

up to the present time, the Government has

made a clear gain of some takhs of dollars,

and the process is to continue on even more

advantageous terms—advantageous for the

Government we may be sure. Were the

accumulated funds, which properly belong

ELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH' SERVICE.

THE TOKIO RIOTS.

ATTACK ON CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS. .

JAPANESE PARERS INTERDICTED

| From Our Ozon Correspondent. |

· Shaughai, 9th September. 10.25 a.m.

The riots in Tokio continue.

So serious an aspect have the disturbances assumed that the mob, in their violence, have attacked churches and schools.

Missionaries have also been made victims of the prevailing disorders. The Nicolai Cathedral is, however,

Japanese newspapers—the Tokio Nippon and Jimpsu-have suspended publication by order of the

The Government are adopting more stringent measures for the suppression of the disturbance, the effect of which is already felt by the riots turned to him on the maturing of the abating.

THE CABINET RETAINS OFFICE

BY MIKADO'S AUTHORITY.

From Our Gron Correspondent.

Shanghai, 13th September,

9:15 a.m.

The Japanese Cabinet have waited upon the Emperor for His Imperial Majesty's directions as to whether the members should retain office in view of the desapproval manifested by the people over the settlement of the peace terms.

The Mikado has authorized them o remain in Office.

S.M.S. "SEEADLER"

STRANDED ON KENT ROCKS.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Singapore, 9th September, 12.10 p.m.

The German cruiser Seculler. which left Singapore yesterday evening bound for Colombo, is ashore on the Kent Rocks, ten miles out.

She has not yet got off the rocks. [S.M.S. Secodler is a German cruiser of 1,640 tons and was, until recently, stationed in China waters. She had the misfortune of running aground on the Trident Shoal at Labuan, on the 31st ult. After lightening her of her guns and other moveables of heavy weight she was as the Colony increases in population and able to get off the shoal on the 2nd inst, whence the Civil Service—as a natural consequence | she proceeded to Singapore, and on leaving the Southern port last evening a second mishap befalls her within a fortnight of the first.—Ed.,

> A NAVAL DISASTER. JAPANESE WARSHIP BURNT

> > 599 MEN MISSING.

_[From Our Own Correspondent.]

MAGAZINE EXPLODED.

Shanghai, 13th September, 9.15 a.m.

It is officially announced that a Japanese warship, name not given, was on fire on the 11th inst.

The magazine of the burning man-of-war exploded... Five hundred and ninety-nine men

of the ill-fated vessel are missing.

The warship is reported to have now aunk.

By the number of men missing, it is evident | nlied. that the warship, whose name is not given by the Japanese Naval Authorities, must be one of the first-class cruisers or a battleskip. The latter of the Fuji class carries a complement of 600 men; while that of the Mikasi (Admira)

Togo's flagship) type carries 740 men. The largest complement of the armoured cruisers is 672 carried by the Isumound Isvate. Those of the Nisshin and Kasuga type do not have on board more than 500 men,-ED.,

RODJESTVENSKY

QUARTERED NEAR KIOTO. [Irom Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 15th September,

11.55 a.m. Admiral Rodjestvensky is now quartered at Fushimi, near Kioto.

> CANTON-HANKOW : RAILWAY. .

> > RAISING FUNDS.

.TO PURCHASE THE CONCESSION. [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 15th September, 11.55 a.m.

The Chinese Government have borrowed the sum of three million taels from the British on the security of the revenue derived from the Canton Imperial Maritime Customs.

It is announced that it money has been raised partly for the purpose of meeting the fund necessitated by the recovery of the Canton-Hankow Railway which the Government has acquired from the American concessionaires on the payment o \$6,750,000 (gold).

> HUSBAND v. WIFE A DISPUTED DEPOSE

IN THE HONGKONG BANK

Among the many matters which engaged the attention of his Lordship the Chief Justice at the Supreme Court this morning was an action of some interest to depositors in local banks It was in the matter of the Code of Civil Proce dure, ch. 23, Section 529, and in the matter of an application by the Hongkong and Shanghai. Banking Corporation for redef against the claims of Mrs. Augusta Carnilla Tavares made on behalf of herself and of her infant daughter, Julia Maria de Jesus Tavares, and against the claims of A. H. Tavares, husband of the said Mrs. A. C. Tavares.

Mr. H., E. Tollock, R.C., instructed by Mr. F. X d'Almada e Castro, appeared on behalf of Mr. A. H. Tavares, and said the question was whether a certain sum of the money deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation should be decreed by his and for some reason or another, about the end of last year he withdrew it with the interest which had accrued thereon. Counsel understood that the way in which he got it out was simply by writing his wife's name on the back of the deposit receipt. It appears, said Mr. Pollock, that Mr. Tavares is a gentleman who does not want everyone to know his affairs, and did not desire that everyone should know who had the money in the bank, and being a suspicious man he endorsed the receipt in the name of his wife. The money he took out he re-deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and, following his previous tactics, he chopped again deposited it in his wife's name. On the 5th July 1904, the deposit note was renewed, for the purpose of giving the defendant and according to the form of receipt read by Counsel, and dated 5th January last, \$6,000 After further evidence was led showing that was deposited in the Bank with interest at the the defendant had the right to use the receipt rate of 31 per cent, per annum. There was an chop of the firm, Mr. Dixon applied to have important point in the case. At the time the plaintiff deposited the montes he did not—as Counsel submitted he would have done, if he fendant did collect the \$192, and told col intended them as gifts to his wife-communicate | plainant he was drawing the money again

His Lordship-That has been held in one case as not necessary.

Mr. Pollock said it might not be necess ry; but he would refer to cases at a later stage. At all events, without saying that it was absolutely a sine qua non that his wife should be communicated with it was an important point for his Lordship to bear in mind. Another point was that the deposit receipt was kept by ... \$750. Mr. Tavares and was never handed to his wife while the third important point was the fact that he had not been on good terms with his wife for some considerable time past, roughly since February, 1904.

The plaintiff was called and said it was his intention to live in Hongkong permanently The sum of \$6,000 was deposited in the name of his wife, in the Yokohama Specie Bank, in Ja muary, 1903, for a period of six months. At the end of that period he withdrew the money by ceipt. He did not inform his wife about positing the money in her name. In January, 1904, he transferred the money to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in the name of his wife. The amount then was 55,500. He neither informed his wife nor handed her the deposit receipt. In July, 1904 he added to this sum a sum which, together with the interest, brought the deposit up to \$6,000 "e did not inform his wife of this. The reason for his depositing the money in ther name was that his friends should not trouble him for loans, he having already lent money to his friends—some \$7,000 to \$8,000 being outstanding at the present time. He was not living with his wife now as she went Macao last year and refued to return. gave her \$2,000 when she left for Macao, but did not intend the amount deposited as gift to her. Case:adjourned.

> THE S.S. "YING KING'S" PROPELLERS. A CLAIM FOR WORK DONE.

An Summary: furisdiction, at: the: Supreme Court, this morning, the hearing was continued, before the Puisne Judge, of the action in which the Ngai Lum firm of brass and iton moulders, I next at all p.m.

Yaumati, sued the Kwong Tak Cheong firm of shipbuilders, of Praya East, for \$457.17, being balance due for work done and materials sup-

Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Brutton, Hett and Goldring, appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Wilkinson and Grist, repre-

sented the defendants. At the ourset Mr. Goldring said that the other side had already admitted his claim, and it was now a matter of a set-off which, if his Honour held was good, would be questioned so far as the amount was concerned. Capt Douglas, marine surveyor, of the firm

of Goddard and Douglas, was then called. He

said he understood that the rent of the slipway for accommodating the s.s. Ving King was \$200 for the first day, and \$75 for the second day. Expert engineers would receive about 80 cents a day, and from a dozen to twenty men would be employed on the vessel at one time. Mr. Benvis said that the defendants' case was as follows. In or about the month of October, 1903, the steamship Ving King was, built, and the defendants ordered the Ngai Lum firm to make two propellers and do other work connected with the ship. These propellers were built and were examined by the defendant firm who rejected them as being unsatisfactory. Tong Cheong was informed of this and he promised to guarantee them for six months, partly because he was anxious to keep his business with the Kwong Tak Cheong firm and parily because that firm would save time and get the steamer in the water without delay. Delend ants would not accept a verbal agreement, but asked the, manager of the plaintiff firm to write a letter of guarantee, so Tong Cheony wrote a letter which, unfortunately, said Mr. Beavis, has "disappeared from my office during the last few days." The steamer was placed in the water in January, 1904, made her trial trip, and kong. Sometime about the end of May an acci 'ent occurred to one of the propellers through striking a rock, and shortly afterwards they were both examined by a diver as the result of which the defendant's manager ordered two new propellors. With regard to the one damaged in the accident the defendant firm were willing

to pay, but would not undertake to make good. the second as its construction was found to be unsatisfactory and it was believed it would not last any length of time. Plaintiffs agreed to pay for a second propellor. In July, the Ying King was taken on the slipway of the Kwong Tak Cheong firm, and the propellers were again examined and were found to be of unsatisfactory make and of unsatisfactory material. The defects were pointed out to the manager of the plaintiff firm who undertook to pay for two new ones which were subsequently put in. The defendants now charged the plaintiff firm under the guarantee with the expenses of making the propeller, \$375, and the cost of fixing them, \$81. That

was how the set-off arose. Evidence was heard, and judgment eventu ally given for defendants.

ALLEGED EMBEZZI.EMENT.

Yuen Chan Wan, bill-collector for the I Sing Way firm, was placed before Mr. G. N

Orme this afternoon, on the charge of embezzi ing the sum of \$192 the property of the firm. Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hasting's office, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Otto-Kong Sing for the defence.

For the prosecution it was stated that on various dates since February last the defendant received money in payment of bills due to the firm and did not account for the same. Evidence was led proving the payments.

. For the defence Mr. Otto Kong Sing closely cross-examined the complainant, who said defendant was never a partner in his firm, but he was allowed to use the Lordship to be property of the husband or of chop when he received money for the firm. the wife, the defendant in the issue. The He collected bills, and also brought busicircumstances of the case were that in 1903 ness to the firm. Witness paid desendant no Mr. Tavares deposited a sum of money in the salary, but gave him 40 per cent of all money Yokohama Specie Bank in the name of his wife, collected by him, and on orders brought in. When defendant brought in a bill paid by Moora for \$192 he did not ask witness for \$200, and he did not tell defendant that he could take the \$192 towards the \$200 he wanted.

Re-examined by Mr. Dixon, witness said that in March last no money was due to defendant whose account was all along overdrawn.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing here applied for an adjournment to enable him to get the cheque from the Chartered Bank which was chopped by complainant for defendant to receive the money and take it in payment of the money he wanted, and which complainant denied having

Mr. Dixon objected to any adjournment an opportunity to manufacture evidences the defendants' statement, made on affest, put in. The statement was to the effect that de

the account he had with the complainants The case was then adjourned to the applic tion of Mr. Otto Kong Sing. A SECOND CHARGE:

The above defendant was then arraigned the charge of embezzling the sum received for various small bills.

was given and this case was also remanded. Bai A CURIOUS CASE.

MARRIAGE LAW OF CHINA

Evidence similar to that in the above case

This afternoon before Mr. F. A. Hazeland. Oldorico, Neves, signalman, at Green Island, surrendered to his, bail to take his trial on the charge, "for that he, the said Oldorico Neves, Green Island signalman, on the 10th day of endursing his wife's name on the deposit re. | September, 1905, at Victoria in this Colony did unlawfully, knowingly and without reasonable excuse harbour a Chinese women named Mun Li Kwai, married to the complainant according to the law of China, and who had left the protection of her husband."

Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Brutton, Hett and Goldring, appeared for the defence, Inspector Langley prosecuting on behalf of the

Accused pleaded not guilty, Tseng Bong, complainant, said that he was married eight years ago to Mun Li Kwai according to the marriage law of China. Presents were sent and \$100 handed to het mother. He identified the woman, Mun Li Kwai, in Court, as his wife. The woman said her name was Josephina Neves. Witness, continuing, said the certificate was signed by the bride's father. There was no chop on it. Witness sent bridal chairs and his bride came in one accompanied by a go-between named Si Kiu. Si Kiu was called and was identified by

witaess. Mr. Goldring applied to have the document | ceeding 24 hours. A record shall be kept of in question translated, and in order to have an i official translation made, His Worship said the case had better be postponed.

the Ordinance applied to marriages contracted under the Chinese maniage laws, in Hong : punishments inflicted.

GAMBLING GANGS GATHERED, IN.

15th inst. Yesterday was pay-day with the coolies em. ployed in the Naval Yard Extension, and as a consequence no less than 69 had to face the magistrate this morning at the Police Courts, in schools" of er, 23 and 35, respectively. In the case of the first "school" Mr. C.D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared on behalf of the second defendant, and sought to set up an alibi, and applied for a remand on his behalf for further evidence. Chief Detective

Inspector Hanson prosecuted. Mr. Wilkinson said that his clieut was in attendance on a boiler which required watching, at the time of the raid, but inspector Hanson proved that the man was with the gang at the time of their arrest. The case against the second defendant was then remanded, bail being allowed in the sum of \$6x The rest of the men had no defence beyond the usual "only looking on," and Mr. G. N. Orme fined the first defendant, the leader, \$30, and the remainder \$4, with the usual alternatives.

THE SECOND SCHOOL Next came another batch consisting of 23 coolies, all taken red-handed indulging in a game with money, dice, cards and other paraphernalia before them. Guilt was proved against them all, and His Worship fined the keepers \$25 each and the rest of the gang \$5 each, or alternative terms in Victoria Gaol.

THE THIRD CONTINGENT.

The previous cases disposed of, the biggest batch of the lot, 35 in all, then took their stand, completely lining three sides of the Court-room. Serveant Gerrard proved the arrest of this gang and produced the mats, lamps, cards, dice money (\$3.60) found on the space around where then started to run between Canton and Hong- the men were sitting. As in the other cases he accused endeavoured to set up various excuses, as to being there "in search of a friend," "passing by" and "on the way to work," when they were arrested. The leaders were fined \$25, ten of the players \$8, and the remainder \$5, all with alternatives of imprisonment.

THE CULONY'S FINANCES.

JANUARY-JUNE.

The Hon. Mr. L. A. M. Johnstone, the Colonial Treasurer, has submitted to Government a statement of the finances of Hongkong for the first half of the current year. From the. statement of assets and liabilities on the 30th June it appears that the total liabilities were \$3,269,308:78, as against assets amounting to \$1,021,017.27, thus leaving a balance of \$1,248 291.51 not including \$8-0,000 subsidiary coins in transit and \$2,133,705 the estimates of silver at the mint. From the comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure during the period under review, it is seen that the actual revenue up to the 30th June, including \$232,844.63 derived from land sales, was \$3,431,902.33 as compared with \$3,204,597.94 the increase, being accounted for principally through additional revenue, close upon \$250,000, coming to hand under the heading of "licenses and internal revenue not otherwise specified." On the other side of the account a marked increase is noticeable, for whereas the actual expenditure to the 30th June last was \$3,415,359.65, the amount expended during the same period of the preceding year totalled \$3,036,805 67. The Post Office is responsible for increased disbursements amounting , over \$230,000, while the payments on public works extraordinary came to \$640,976.36 as against \$519,343.29 in the corresponding six months of 1994, or an increase of \$121,633.07 Military expenditure, contribution, to Imperial Government and expenses of volunteers show an increase of over \$60,000, while police, fire brigade and gaol are responsible for an addition of nearly \$30,000. Items showing decreases to the total amount of \$90,491.33, include \$56,468.45 public works, recurrent, and Land Court, New Territory, f7.911.95. Altogether the total receipts, with the opening balance on 1st January, of \$326,413.17, amounted, on the 30th June last, to \$12,741,513.19, and the total payments, with an upening balance of \$12,155.48, stood at \$14,151,030.60, thus leaving a balance (overpaid) on the 30th June of \$1,409,507.41.

> PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS

The following rules and regulations made under section 47 of the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance No. 4 of 1897 for the places of refuge mentioned in the Ordinance and for the women and girls residing therein. were made by the Governor in Council, on the

I The home provided by the Po Loung Kuk under the Po I dung Kuk Incorporation Ordinance, 1893, shall be a place of refuge in which the Registrar General may order a roman or girl to budetained under sections 34 and 35 of the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897,

The institutions known as the Italian Conventagodyer Miss Eyre's Refuge shall also be held to be places of refuge under the last mentioned & rdinances No woman ort girl sent to a place of elige shall leave or attempt to leave the same

without the written order of the Registrar General, dr escape or attempt to escape whilst being conducted to or from the said place of No woman or girl detained in a place of refuge shall heliden in adisorderly or noisy

5. Every woman or giracetained in a place of refuge shall obey all lawful orders and command of the persons in charge of the said place of refuge and of the matron leachers and other persons placed in control of the inmates.

6. No woman or girl detained in a place of refuge .shall, communicate or attempt. to communicate with any person except with the approval of the persons in charge of the said place of refuge.

7. The matten with the approval of the committee of the Po Leung Kuk, and the managers of places of refuge other than the Po Leung Kuk, may direct the women and girls in the Po Leung Kuker such other places of refuge respectively to wash clothes and cook and do other domestic work, and every inmate of the Po Leung Kuk or such other place of refuge

shall perform such work when so directed. 8. Any woman or girl in the Po Leung Kuk who disobeys any of these regulations, for the first offence, may be confined in a room by the. matron for a period not exceeding one day. Such punishment shall be recorded and reported to the committee of the Po Leung Kuk. In case of repeated disobedienceand recalcitrancy. the matron may report the case to the said committee, who may order the offender to be confined in a dark cell for any period not ex-

such punishment. q. The managers of places of refuge other than the Fo Leung Kuk shall have the bower Mr. Goldring raised the point as to whether to inflict punishment similar to those provided in regulation 8. A record shall be kept of all

10. The rules and regulations published in

The case was here remanded till Tuesday | Government notification No. 436 of 1895 are percph seberied

Yollows :--

ANTI-AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

IMPORTANT VIEWS. OF SECRETARY WM. H. TAFT.

BUGGESTIONS FROM HONGKONG CHINESE.

We have been courteously furnished, for publication, with the following memorandum of a conversation held in the presence of Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Hongkong, between Mr. Taft, Secretary of War of the United States, and the following Chinese gentlemen residing in Hongkong: Hon. Dr. Ho Kal, C.M G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Messrs, Fung Wa Chun.

Lau Chil Pak, Ku Fai Shan and Leung Pui Chi. : Mr. Taft said:-Gentlemen,-I am very glad to see you. His Excellency, Sir Matthew Nathan, has been good enough to ask you to come here in order that I may discuss with you the situation with respect to United States trade in the province of Canton and generally in China in view of the threatened boycott of United States manufactures. I am advised that the trouble has arisen out of a feeling of a sense of injustice on the part of Chinamen generally with respect to the enforcement of the exclusion laws in the United States. ought to say that those exclusion laws, are directed solely against the introduction into the United States of the coolie or strictly labour class, and that neither by treaty nor by law was it intended to exclude merchants or students, nor was it intended to subject them to contumely or insult in the formalities attending their admission to the territory of the United States. The Bureau of Commerce and Labour, though for some time nominally under the Treasury Department, acted really independently of the head of that Department, who trusted wholly the administration of affairs to the Chief of the Bureau, The Chief of the Bureau was actuated with a desire to prevent the violation of the law, and made rulings with respect to its construction which were formally concurred in by the Secretary of the Treasury and which were in a number of cases probably too narrow and severe. Not until the last year has the attention of the President and the Cabinet been seriously called to complaints with reference to the unjust operation of the law against merchants and Chinese students who have attempted to come into the country in accordance with their treaty rights, and then before even the boycott was threatened, the President directed the most searching investigation into the methods of the Bureau and announced his determination to put a stop to the abuses complained of. In public speeches in the United States, with the full consent of the President, I alluded to this subject and spoke as follows: "Some allusion has been made to some remarks that I have made on the Chinese question, If I had not been interviewed so many times in so many of your papers and made to take so many different, positions, I should not think it important to re-state my position upon that question, because I know that you have a definite view, but my view generally is that we have reached a point in the life of our nation,

where we are to be treated by other nations as

an adult male; where we are to expect from

other nations the same measure of courtesy

and politeness and justice as we mete out to

pations of the world recognize that we are

under no obligation to make this continent the

dumping ground for their beggars and robbers

and bad people generally, and therefore that

we may pass properly, and still look them in

the face, alien exclusion laws, which shall

prevent this fair land of ours from being loaded

down with people who do it no good. I also

understand what we have arrived at an agree-

ment with the Chinese nation, by which

because their coolie class when they come

here as labourers, do not amaigamate and be-

come citizens and not promise to become a

Now, then, understand that all the

part of this country, that we may exclude them that has been conceded by the Chinese nation and recognized by us'; but, on the other hand we have recognized that there are in China merchants, students and other people whom it would be an advantage to this country to have come here. Now we occupy toward the Chinese nation-by reason of the fact thatthe Chinese nation' believes that we are not land grabbling in the Orient, and believes that we desire to do justice—we occupy a position which will give to us our interest in the trade which is awaiting development. Now, then, these are the premises. Ought we then to pursus a policy with respect to these merchants and s'udents that have a right to come here which will inflict on them contumely and thus destroy the position we have by reason of our position towards China in international affairs. I say no ; and the State of California will say no, too, if the state of California knows her own interest and the interests not only of the wealthy men who carry on her enterprises, but of her labouring men. The labouring men make up the sinew of the country, and every time we increase our trade by one hundred millions, it means that seventy-five millions are going to labour. I ow is it possible, in the interest of labour, to throw an insulting message in the face of China merely for the purpose of

'suiting's few persons who must look at this

matter from a superficial standpoint. Now :

hope I have made plain my view on the

Chinese question. I am not criticising the

enforcement of the law, but what I am saying

is that if either by treaty or law, it is necessary

that that insult should follow, then the laws

and the treaties ought to be repealed because

it is not the policy of this Government to exclude their class. When you are doing a favour it is just as well to do it politely." The above was spoken in San Francisco where there has been more of a prejudice on the subject of exclusion laws than any other part of the country, : One of the troubles connected with the exclusion law was corruption existing in the consular system by which in many cases the certificate of the consul was wholly unreliable because procured through fraud. The President has taken decided steps upon that subject, has removed the officials conniving at this corruption and loose practice, and has restored by his proclamation

proper evidential weight to the certificates of

the consuls. I can speak with certainty and confidence of the President's earnest desire that the classes of Chinamen, the morchants; students and others, who have the right to enter the country, shall not be in any way hindered in their free coming and going between China and the United States. It may be necessary in order to accomplish this that there be some change in the law of treaty, and if so the President will certainly take pleasure in effecting and THE following telegraphic information, dated recommending the Congress such reasonable changes, The method of securing this by boycotting is not a fortunate one. The illegality of the boycott and its violation of our treaty rights, I need hardly explain. The United States does not claim that the individual Chingmen is bound under the treaty to trade with any of its citizens; it does not | Crude Petroleum in tanks at date claim that a number of Chinamen may not sgree to withhold their trade from the Kerosene made since the date of the United States, but it does Insist that associations shall not be permitted to be formed which | Kerosene shipped since the date of shall use means of intimidation and threats to Brevent Chinese merchants who wish to trade with the United States from continuing that

trade. The evit of the boycott is that it attempts to deprive the United States of trade by intimidation and duress of those who would otherwise be willing traders with the United States. The citizens of the united States undor the treaties between the United States and China shall have the gight to insist that the police authorities of China shall suppress such intimidation and allow the trade which was guaranteed to be unrestricted by the Government to continue unrestricted. I need not say to you, as I have said in the United States, that I think it greatly better that one hundred Chinamen during the year shall evade the law, though coolies, than that intelligent Chinere contlemen, merchants and students, who wish o visit the United States, or to do business there, should be harrassed in their attempt to enter the United States by measures subjecting hem to discomfort, inconvenience, contumely and insult; and I do not hesitate to say that the influence of President Roosevelt's administration will be thrown toward a protection of the rights of these classes. Of course, the best place to determine what a man's status is whether he is coolie, merchant or a student, is at his own home, and the disposition and tendency of the President is to make the certificate of the American consul in China the strongest and most conclusive byidence upon

i's subject unless fraud or forgery appear. The attitude of the United States toward China in political or international matters, am sure I need pot resterate. It is that of se endliness and sympathy and an earnest desi e to aid China in her effort to become more st icily a nation and to aid her toward the

d velopment of her immense resources, HON. DR. HO KAI'S SUGGESTIONS.

To this the senior Chinese member of the Lagislative Council, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, respended, that he and his colleagues con curred with Mr. Taft in his description of the avil tendencies of the Loycott, but they did not in any way by that statement mean to express a lack of sympathy with the feeling on the part of Chinamen which had given rise to the boycott. They felt that the exclusion laws had been administered with much too great rigour and with greatly more severity than was consistent with the rights of the merchant and the student class, and they ventured to point out four respects in which they thought the treaty and the laws might very well be modified and secure from Chinamen generally an approval of the changes.

In the first i face, they thought that the term "labourer" ought to be more clearly, defined, To this Mr. Taft answered. He said that the rulings of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour are not in his judgment always just, and that it was far better if possible, that, he thought, it was, to make a division which would leave no do. bt either in the mind of the official enforcing the law, or of the Chinaman leaving his own country to apply for admission to the United

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai then resumed by saying, that there was a custom among Chinese merchapts, for the purpose of continuing a firm beyond their own lives, to take with them into the United States such a part of the personnel of their business, assistants, or persons who would correspond to clerks and salesmen in the business of a merchapt of the United States, who were taken out with the idea of subsequently, after having experience enough, entering the firm and becoming partners. Such men he said were not coolies and did not belong to the labourclass, although of course in the discharge of their duties there was some manual labour to perform, as that of showing goods, of putting them back on the shelves, etc. Mr. Taft said that he thought there was a clear distinction between a labourer and a clerk or salesman in a merchant's store, and that he personally saw no objection to an exclusion of such a class from the definition of labourer; that he would bring this matter to the attention of the Presi-

Second.-Hen. Dr. Ho Kai said that he thought the certificate of the Consul ought to be final except in case of fraud or forgery. Mr. Taft said that personally he concurred in this view and that the proclamation of the Presidant tended strongly in that direction; that of course the corruption which had heretofore existed had been an obstalle in the way of giving the certificate of the consuls the weight that ought really to attach to them; but in view of the steps already referred to, he thought that the tendency of Congress and the President would be toward giving much more weight than had heretofore attached to the certificate of the American consular officers in China. Third,—Hon. Dr. Ho Kai called attention to

the fact that there were quite a number of merchants and students who ware subjects of Great Britain, in Hongkong Colony and in the Straits Sottlements; that there were others who were citizens of the Republic of France in Tonkin and Saigon, and that there were still others who were citizens of the kingdom of Holland in the Dutch East Indies; he said that these were gentlemen of wealth and aducation, who did not visit America because they would not accept the humiliation of being subjected to the necessity of producing a certificate, but he thought that all the security would be given to the United States that ought to require by a passport describing their status as merchants or students and as subjects or citizens of their respective Government, vised by the proper American consul; that this would affect a very few persons; would be entirely safe, so far as the United States was concerned, because the United States might depend implicitly of the honesty of the Covernment officials yised by the proper-American consuland yet the change by which they should be allowed to come in under a passport would be most gratifying to their feelings, and, though a slight change, would accomplish a great change in their view of the law. Mr. Taft said that he hoped some such provision might be introduced into the law, which should Train ove their sense of humiliation and that he would be glad to bring this to the attention of the President and the State Depart-

The fourth suggestion made by the Hon, Dr. He Kai was that the law of the treaty should provide fof an improvement in the detention sheds in which Chinamen destined for other countries were housed in the United States awaiting transhipment. Mr. Tast said that he had no knowledge of the details of this matter. but that he would also bring it to the attention of the President and he thought that every bumane regulation would be put in force to prevent either humilation or injury to the persons subjected, to confinement under the circum-

stances. Hongkong, September 5, 1905.

the 2nd inst., has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Ld.;—

Daily aggregate out-put of crude petroleum ...

sethe preceding half-month tele-

gram.... 54,000 Kerosene in stock at refinery at date,,, 98,000 FIRE IN DES VŒUX ROAD. \$50,000 INSURANCE INVOLVED. EUROPEAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A fire broke outlintNo. 29, Des Vœux Road

TELEGRAPH

this morning at 2.40 o'clock, which, but for the prompt measures adopted by the Fire Brigade under Chief Inspector Baker, might have resulted in a very serious conflagration, and might have sent at least the block from the Mutual Stores to the Silver Grill up in flamos. The first news of the outbreak received by the fire-fighters' was through the continuous blowing of police whistles, followed by the fire bell announcing a fire in the central district. The Fire Brigade immediately repaired to the spot with all necessary appliances, there to find the furniture shop of the Cheung Lee firm ablaze, the fire having got considerable foothold before the alarm was given, and immediately every effort was directed to prevent the spread of the flames, to the adjoining premises on either side, and in this the firemen were fortunate in having a good force of water at command. So, while some of the men poured volumes on to the roofs of the adjoining buildings from front and rear, the rest endeavoured to reach the roof of the burning building itself by means of the fire escape and ladders. But in this they were frustrated, as the telegraph and telephone wires being to close to the building, and the projecting iron bars for hanging out the signboards being in the way, they were unable to adjust the ladders which bad to be discarded. For tunately, the force of the water being so strong, they were enabled to pour streams of water into the burning building through the roof, four storeys high, but so much headway had the flames made, that it required nearly three hours' steady work before the fire was a length not under, and the firemen able to leave the scene of their strenuous labours. The heat all around was terrific, while the glare from the huge tongues of flame made the scene all around as bright as day. But inside there was another story to be told, for the dense volumes of black smoke made the place of a cimmerian darkness, and through this the intropid fremen had to make their way with the hoses. The origin of the fire has so far not been ascertainable, beyond the fact that it broke out on the first floor and rapidly spread to the floors above, doing, however, but little damage to the ground floor in which a quantity of furniture was stored. Here the chief damage done was through the falling burning dibris from the floors above, and from the tons of water washing down, and it is believed that a considerable quantity of the furniture there will be got out but little the worse for the outbreak The upper floors were gutted. The only personal jojury that occurred, so jar report d, was to the master of the shop, Lau Sui Wan, who was sleeping in the third storey, and on being awakened, by the flames and smoke penetrating to his room, he got up and endeavoured to save some of his property, in the effort to do which he got his hands and arms somewhat severely burned so that he had to be removed to the Government Civil 1 ospital to have his woundstreated. The shop of Hoosan Ali, next to the burning building, a piece goods and millinery shop, was considerably damaged by water which leaked through the floors and soaked a considerable quantity of goods, the extent of the damage, however, being at present unascertainable bussan Ali having closed his shop for the purpose of inquiring into the extent of his loss.

The fourth floor of the burning building is occupied as a private residence by Mr. K Gaskell, proprietor of the Owl Grill, and he was in bed and fast asleep until a loud knocking on the wall near his head woke him, and only just in time, for even then the flames were bursting through the floor into his room. He barely had time to seize his clothes and such other light articles as were handy, and make a to be carrying excess passengers, and witness bolt for the staircase, which so far had remain. wished to count them. Defendant took no ed untouched by the all-devouring flames, and I notice of witness's signals, but kept on full so got away with his life, but losing his personal effects. In the next house lived Mr. G. G. Burnett, First Clerk in the General Post Office, and he got the scare of his life when his boy wake him up and told him the next house was in flames. Such information, at nearly three o'clock in the morning, is sufficient to daunt the stoutest heart, but Mr. Burnett waited to secure all his valuables, and after grabbing ar me extra clothing, he then sought a place of safety, only to find there was no cause for alarm us fir as he and his property were concernd, as the firemen were even then keeping the flames under control and confining them to the scene of the outbreak. At one time it did seem as their efforts would prove futile as the wind was blowing the great sparks in showers in all directions, but, as it appeared, by a merciful dispensation of Providence, the wind suddenly dropped, and the fire fighters' efforts were no jonger handicapped by that disturbing element. But there is one thing that this outbreak s' ould draw attention to, and that is the entire absence of any form of fire escapes in this class of house, and of the faultiness of a law which allows rows of houses to be built with little narrow step staircases on which it is next to importions, to pass, as the only means of hasty

The Cheong Lee premises are insured, we fine was paid. learn, as follows:-L'Union Fire Insurance Co. \$ 5,000 The Meili (Impanese) do The North German do \$ 5,000 The Liverpool, London and Globe Fire Insurance Co...... \$10,000 The Western Insurance Co...... \$10,000 Total \$50,000

A MEAN THIEF WELL PUNISHED.

William Johnstone, an unemployed seaman, was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme this mornwhich he was riding last evening.

engaged his ricksha to go to Wanchai, and top of Centurion Hill, as the best view could of 20 cents a gross ton, and the Dakola's while going along he felt the weight in the be obtained from there and where also the gross tonnage is 20,718. The charge per day his feet hard against the foot-board and his also assembled, so as to be able to get a view a ton for the balance. back against the cushion, thus lifting his body of this most interesting experiment. off the seat which he raised up. On ar- Punctually to time, at 11.30 a.m., the two riving at Wanchai defendant paid him to boats, which were to do the countermining, cents, and when he lifted the box of his steamed out to the scene of action and dropped ricksha to put the money in his purse, he found | their mines. At a given signal the whole field the purse gone. He then asked defendant to of mines blew up simultaneously, throwing up return it, and as he refused be followed him I the water to a height of from two to three hunfrom Wanchai back to the Central district, dred feet. Some idea may be formed of the and gave him in charge of the first constable force of the explosion when it is said that each 89,000 he met-an Indian. Upon being arrested the boot contained nine mines, each mine being . 84,000 defendant dropped the purse which fell at the charged with 500 lbs. of guncotton. The force constable's feet. Upon opening the purse the of the explosion could be distinctly felt on the money was gone, but a begging letter, written | top of the hill; it much resembled a violent preceding half-monthly telegram. 84,000 in English, was found in its place. It is be- carthquake shock. lieved that defendant is a deserter from some . The fleet proceeds to morrow for a cruise in vessel which has siready left the harbour. The Magistrate sont him to three weeks

SERIOUS AHFAIR

IN THE HARBOUR.

But for the providential presence of Police pinnace No. 4 in the vicinity of Stonecutters' Island last night, there might have Tytam ... been committed a repetition of the crime which so recently sent three young Europeans to the gallows in this Colony. The facts of the case, as testified to by L. S. O obert Wills, were that about 7.40 pm. he was in the police pinnace, near Stonecutters' Island, when he heard cries and shouts on a sampan near by, and he immediately went alongside the sampan and there he found two men, Eva Hore and Thomas Morgan, seamen of the sailing ship Ecuador, struggling with the two women and one man who formed the crew, and apparently endeavouring to throw them into the sea. Sergeant Wills then boarded the sampan and found Hore holding the steerswoman by the throat and clothing and struggling with her, and Morgan doing the same with the man in the bows. He seized Hore and was putting him in the pinnace when he turned found and struck the sergeant on the neck and chest. Sergeant Wills then knocked him down, and told him if he attempted any thing of that sort he would get more than he expected; Meantime Morgan seized Sergeant Wills, who was then placing Hore in the pinnace, and tried to throttle him, so that he had to knock him down and put him is irons, after he had threatened to murder the sergeant if he stirred, saying he would take charge of the pinnace and steer it where he liked, Bergeant Wills then took the men

ashere to the station and charged them. The master of the sampan then stated that at about 7 p.m. yesterday the two men engaged his sampan to take them to a ship at the kerosene anchorage near Stonecutters, datand, They got in at Wanchai steps, and remained quiet until they had passed all the shipping and were nearing Stonecutters' Island, when they sprang up and the first defendant seized the woman at the tiller, and tried to throw her overboard, while the second defendant struggled with witness, trying to get, him also overboard. They called out "save life," and then the police pinnace came up and the sergeant came on board. The two defendants then set upon the sergeant, one seizing him by the throat and the other by the arms from the back. The serge ant knocked them down and but the second defendant in irons, and then took them away in the pinnace.

not drunk, but had been drinking. Both defendants denied the charges, saying they did not remember assaulting anybody. Mr. F. A. Hazeland, before whom the case was tried, found them both guilty on the evidence and sentenced them to one month's hard labour each, without the option of a fine. I was a fortunate chance that the police pinnace

Sergeant Wills, recalled, said the men were

was in the vicinity at the time, as the locality where the occurrence took place was off the usual beat of the water police patrol, and but for its presence Hongkong might once again have been thrilled with the news of a grave crime in the harbour,

> EXCESS PASSEAGERS. LAUNCH FIRED AT.

Inspector Kerr charged the master of the steam launch Che Loy, which plies as a passenger ferry between Hongkong and Deep Water Bay, with refusing to stop when called upon to do so.

The inspector said that 1.30 p.m. on the 8th inst, he was on duty to the west of Capsulmun Pass when he saw the defendant's launch steaming from the west side of I antao island, I and he signalled to him to stop, as he appeared 'speed, and witness followed and again signalled by whistling to the launch to stop, but finding no notice taken of the second signal witness fired two shots with a Winchester repeater across the bows of the Che Loy, which only had the effect of making her put on all speed for Hongkong. Witness followed him to the Yaumati whatfon the Hongkong side and there arrested him. Mitness was about 600 yards away when he firs' signalled to the *Che Loy* to stop, the distance decreasing between them all the time as he signalled the second time and fired the shots. Witness had stopped all the ferry launches plying about the harbour and islands adjacent, and they knew the signal to stop, but this was the first case of the kind to come before the Courts. When witness finally got alongside the Che Loy at the wharf he was unable to count the passengers, as some of them had already jumped ashore on the Yaumati Wharf, but he was convinced that they were in excess of the number provided for by his licence and it was on that account the master of the launch would not stop.

Defendant said he did not hear the signals to stop, but had no explanation of the sudden access of speed he adopted when chased. Mr possible for two people, even of ordinary pro- [G. N. Orme, who tried the case, was satisfied of the man's guilt and fined him \$75 with the exit from the upperfloors in case of emergency. | alternative of six weeks hard labour. The

> MINE-DFSTROYING BY H.M. SHIPS. A COSTLY EXPERIMENT AT WEIHAIWEL

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

shore which represented a channel mined to prevent ships passing through it. The object | of the experiment was to blow up or destroy will spend ten days in "the dry crock, and these mines so as to make the channel navig- lifthe does the expense to the Great Northern able." Permission was granted to men of the Steamship company will approximate \$16,000 from the box-seat of ricksha No. 1051, in-several hundreds availed themselves of the charge made by the Government for docking Young Tsai, ricksha coolie in charge of fleet has undertaken mining operations on such for docking and \$1,235.90 a day while she rericksha No. 1051, said that last night defendant a large scale. The men were marched to the mains there. The estimate is based on a rate ricksha shifted, and saw the defendant place greater part of the European inhabitants had

the vicinity. Baturday and proceed to Kobe. WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of Water in Reservoirs on the 1st September.

above o'a" above 2' 81" above? 0'1" overflow 1' 11" above 2 Pokíulam.. Wong-nai-1' 11" above) 9' of below overflow) overflow STORAGE GALLONS, ...

386,240,000 lyewash.... 26,301,000 70,230,000 Wong-nai-cheong 33,138,000 19,564,000 Total.... 536,459,000 494,301,000 Consumption of Water in the City of Victoria

and Hill District during the month of August. Consumption ... 139,610,000 157,277,000 gallons Estimated po-7 pulation 224,900 Consumption? perhead per }

day... Consumption of Water in Kowloon Peninsula during the month of August. Consumption.... 16,645,000 15,571,000 gallons Estimated po-7

pulation Consumption? perhead per day, The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality,

W. CHATHAM, . Water Authority.

THE SHANGHAI TYPHOON

Yesterday (Monday) morning, an article appeared in a contemporary, says the Shangha Times of 4th inst, anent the mischief wrought by the typhoon, in which it was stated that the various wharves on the Pootung side had suffered enermous damage. It cannot be denied that Shanghai merchanis will be called upon to bear somewhat heavy loss, but too much value should not be paid to the pessimistic reports that have been circulated. As the result of air interview one of our representatives had this morning with the manager of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, we are able to relieve the fears groused amongst the holders of cargo stored in the various godowns of this

Things look much brighter than was hoped possible last Saturday morning, and the manager, who has paid a personal visit to the C.M.S.N. Co.'s wharves states that the damage

caused to cargo has been generally exaggerated. The total number of packages more or less damaged at their Kinlee-yuen Wharf numbers some 15,117, which include 8,540 bags of suga and so bales of silk. This total also includes 200 bales of piece goods which will hit the

It was reported that the damage and destruction was worse at the Eastern ' harf than on this side, but, fortunately, this is not the case. Only two or three godowns belonging to the Eastern Wharf have been flooded, the number of packages damaged amounting to 12,000 bales and cases of piecegoods and 700 packages of general merchandise. This was owing to the fact that the floors of these godowns are raised well above the level of the surrounding land. "The cargo in these godowns have been damaged very little in comparison with the large number of packages stored. The jetties approaching the whates have received considerable damage but this loss devolves on the C. M. S. N. Co

nearly so bad as was anticipated and very little damage occurred at the Central Wharf.

As a matter of fact, and outle in contradiction to what has been published, the dama a which has taken place is far greater at the Lower Hongkew Wharf than at the Eastern or Yang-ka-du Wharves, comprising as it does of about 22,000 packages of piece goods and mer chandise.

Every effort is being made to restore and dunnage the cargo and to separate the good from the bad, and the management is sanguing that the loss will not be nearly to large as has been idly stated.

Damages in the Native City are very large owing to the ground floor of buildings being so much below those in the Foreign Settlement and it is estimated that the native merchant in the City have lost over one million and a Italf tacis.

THE S.S. "DAKOTA'S" TAIL-SHAFT.

Marine Superintendent C. C. Lacey, of the Great 'or hern Steamship Company, has so fir been unable to determine the exact extent of the injuries to the Dukota's tail-shaft, says a recent issue of the Vancouver World, but it is planned to remove the shaft that an opportunity may be had for a thorough inspection of both shaft and sleeve.

Mr. Lacey stated that the cracks found in the Dakota's stern frame were not of a serious nature, and that this damage can be repaired easily, leaving the damaged parts of the ship stronger than before. It is the opinion of the officers of the company that the cracking of the stern frame of both the Dakofff and Minnesota was caused by shripking win casting such large pieces of steel there are liable to be in equalities and in such cases the thinner pertions very often crack.

Weihaiwel, 19th August, 1905 New Sterm frames are now being cast for both A costly but interesting experiment was steamships, and will, when received at Seattle carried out to-day outside the harbour. Three he stored abourd, so that the next time either mines were placed about a mile out from the | ship | placed in a dry dock they can be exchanged for the damaged ones.

It is now expected that the Dakota ing with stealing a purse containing 82 cents, | fleet who wished to witness the explosion, and | for docking privileges alone. At the regular opportunity, this being the first time that a ships, the expense to the Dakota is \$4,043.60 is to cents for the first 4,400 tons, and 5 cents

ing amazement at the peculiar character of the 'accident which befell the Dakota. When the steamer which brought them from Saghalien casing enclosing the tail shaft was removed it 10 Aomori, were so touched that they made a was found that the brass bushing was so close- collection among themselves and realised ly frezen to the shaft that it had revolved with the shaft instead of remaining stationary and allowing the shall to revolve within it, as should for their comfort and welfare. 'The Yokobiama be the case.

the workmen have not yet got the tail shaft itself clear, the men in charge of the job are of pean towels, and the ladies of the same society the opinion that the shaft is not injuried in the gave separately eight dozen lead pencils. Mr. least. The heat developed by the turning of Otani Kahei presented 100 Japanese towels. the bushing in its casing caused it to expand Mrs. Watanabe gave caker, and Mr. Masuada to such an extent as to maintain its proper Masuzo gave a large quantity of biscuits. The H.M.S. Andromeda will leave the fleet on diameter, and it is believed that the fact obviate recipients seemed very grateful for the kind. ed my unustal simin on the shalt.

THE SINGAPURE DOCKS

PROBABLE COST OF ARBITRATION. In a recent issue the Straits Times deals. with the above subject in an editorial as

Sir Michael Hicks-Meach, according to

Reuter's telegram, lett New York for Van-

couver on the 16th ult., an route to Singapore. From this it is to be inferred that Sir Michael. who is travelling with Lady Hicks-Beach and his two daughters, intends making a tour through Japan before coming to the Straits: because there is no probability of the Arbitration Committee, of which he is umpire and head, convening here before the middle of October. The news of his departure, however, inffords fresh food for reflection in respect of the Tanjong Pagar Dock proposition. It brings home to the taxpayer the fact that though the Government was doubtless wise in its determiination to expropriate the concern for the beneifit of the community, nevertheless its actions since the step was taken have been marked by a conspicuous absence of such business sagacity as might be expected from the prime movers in so vast a preme. The coats of this Arbitration arrange ,ent will have to be added to whatever price the Committee may decide as being properly due to the shareholders. Tanjong Pagar is capitalised at less than 4 million dollars. The Arbitration, by all appearances, is going to cost another million, or-at the lowest estimate-some \$750,000. This is an enormous price to pay for the privilege of having such distinguished visitors on the Board, and such distinguished Home experts to assist them. It is a price that seems liable to exceed any difference of estimated values that would have cropped 'up' were local arbitrator engaged for the settlement; None of the gentlemen whose services have been secured are lending those services for nothing. There may be a man here, or a man there, on the Board who might waive his proper claim to a vast fee in favour of, let us say, a K.C.M.G. One never knows how such matters are arranged nowadays—especially on the possible eve of a general election. But if such an economycreating contingency be overlooked, there is no doubt but that the fees to the arbitrators alone will amount to a ponderous sum. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is approaching the tale of years that is Scripturally allotted to man. He was born in 1837, and since then he has achieved high fame and great distinction in some of the highest offices that it is within the power of the nation to bestow. He owns four thousand acres. It is hardly likely that he would be approached and requested to go on a business trip to Singapore at his time of life—to perspire in the tropics like an ordinary Civil Service Cadet—for any fee much under £15,000 sterling. Then his travelling expenses etc., have to be considered—we understand that Government has secured a splendid residence here for his especial accommodation—and such expenses mount up Mr. Mathews, now head of the firm of Coode Sons and Mathews, we know from Budget Estimates etc., to be a well paid expert. Of course he may be coming out here to kill two birds with one stone, so to speak, and may have another look into that unhappy harbour scheme while he is on the spot; but it is not likely that he will accept any fee for his services in connection with the Tanjong Pager Arbitration much below £5,000 or £7,500, plus all expenses. Next we come to Mr. J. C. Inglis, the General Manager of the Great Western Railway: He certainly would not leave his vast home interests for a three or four months" business trip to an uncongenial clime for any sum less than 'would be' due th Mr. Matthews for a similar service: Indeed one might safely figure him at £10,000; and Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., with his social and legal standing, and exalted family connections, could scarcely be expected to take a brief in this "Corner of Asia" with an endorsement that did not reach at least five figures in guineas, The same may safely be estimated of Sir Edward Boyle, K.C., and also o The damage at the Yang-ka-du Wharf is not Mr. Balfour Brown, K.C. As Mr. P. W. Meck-the eminent consulting engineer who comes out as an offset to Mr. Matthews-has no other fish to fry locally, he may also be put down at another £10,000, and finally there is Mr. Moulsdale who came out here only the other day, and who certainly did not do so for nothing. These simple figures alone bring the total to over £70,000; but if we cut it down a fifth, will still have £55,000, and more to hear from. The accountants have to be considered as well as the engineering experis, and the big London accountants command fees as heavy as those of any other experts. The Government has secured the services of Mesers, Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths & Co., while the Dock Company have engaged Messrs Price. Waterhouse & Co. These are the two greatest firms of chartered accountants in London, and they are entitledto large fees. Already Messrs, Smith and Parise, of Delojtte Dever Griffiths & Co. have been working here for a month, while Mr. Maitby, a partner in the same firm, is expected to arrive here with Mrs. Maltby on this week's mail. Mr. Spencer, of Price, Waterhouse & Co. is also now working here, and the professional services of these gentlemen cost money. The two firms, it may be assumed, are not getting much less than £10,000 or £15,000 between them, which brings back the total to over \$700,000, without allowing a penny for the steamship fares, and the hotel and maintenance expenses of the principals, and also not allowing a dollar for the army of stenographers, typewriters, assistant accountants, printed reports; etc., the cost of which will have to be figured upon, Presuming these details be compressed into another £20,000, the total will be £90 000 ; and when one then calculates upon the cost of local work-expert and clerical—the sum chargeable ito the taxpayer for the privilege of buying Tanlong Pagar on the present plan amounts to a round million of dollars. For the extra million, the Colony will have nothing to show but stamped receipts. Is it worth it? The matter is worth grave consideration.

> RELEASE OF PRISONERS OF WAR. NON-COMBATANTE LIBERATED AT YOKOHAMA.

On Monday morning, reports the Japan Gasette of 31st ult., 380 Russians from Saglalien, mostly non-combatants and including a large number of children, were brought before Governor Sulu, who released them from custody and handed them over to the care of the French Consul-General: The Russians wore a most miserable and poverty-stricken looking crowd, and their evident sufferings Mechanics in charge of the work are express evoked much sympathy for them throughout. their journey to Yokohama. The sailors of the Yroo, which was distributed among the prisoners. At Yokohama's great deal was done Branch of the Ladies' Patriotic Association This bushing is badly cracked, but although Rave cakes and toys to the children. The Yokohama Shoheigikai gave ten dozen Euro. posses shown them/or first to the Grant

clause. The plaintiffs and the defendant shall be determined by the Court in Budapest?

entered into a partnership agreement in Ger. Having regard to the nature of the contract and

many, one clause of which provided that all its language, I am of opinion that the latter

question would have to be decided by German

law. The agreement before me in this case is a

little complicated by reference to submission to

arbitation, with consequent reference to the

Arbitration rules of our Code of Civil Procedure.

The sp call point raised being that by rule 541

power is given to the Court to stay legal pro-

ceedings where there is a submission to arbi-

tration; and that therefore the defendant's pro-

wrong. Law v. Garrett (L.R. 8 CH, 26) un-

doubtedly warrants the proposition that an

sideration does come within the law as to sub-

the Common Law Procedure Act, s. 11, i

parties choose to determine for themselves that

they will have a form of their own selection in-

prima facie duty is cast upon the Courts to act

upon such arrangement. The same rule now

this defence cannot be maintained in respect of

ther the Arbitration Act could be applied at all

here, the agreement is in a foreign contract. As

the Master of the Rolls said, in the case cited

must be construed according to the law of Ger-

ly so stated. Further, much of the Act is quite

inapplicable to the judgment of the foreign

Court resulting from the submission; Rule

550, for example, could not apply; it allows an

judgment has obviously no analogy to the pro-

ousted, there is no other way of raising that

Act; and if there had been no such legislation l

the only way to raise the question would have

defendant is therefore entitled to judgment on

the first issue of law raised by him, the result

being that the action in Hongkong must be

MALARIA AND THE MOSQUITU.

'SIR HENRY BLAKE'S RECENT

ANNOUNCEMENT.

At the meeting of the Ceylon Branch of the

residence of Mr. Ph. Freudenberg, a short time

ago, H. E. Sir Henry Blake made the an-

dismissed with costs.

THE FIREWORKS CASE.

In the action in which Messrs. Carlowitz and Co. sued the Sun Shing firm for \$11,937.83 for breach of contract in respect of Canton fireworks, his 'Lordship the Chief Justice this morning delivered judgment in favour of the

plaintiffs. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. Hays, of Messrs, Johnson tokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. C. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, repre-

sented the defendants. Sir F. T. riggott said -In this case there was a contract for the supply of a certain quantity of crackers. It was made in Canton between a Chinese firm and the manager of the Canton branch of a German firm trading in Hongkong. The first question is what law governs the liabilities arising under this contract? seems fairly clear that although it cannot be strictly called a contract 'free on board,' the crackers were to be delivered to the plaintiffs in llongkong. It wis assumed by both sides that the law of Hongkong applied, and therefore that the case was governed by the Sale of Goods Ordinance; the assumption being based on one of two grounds; either because the place of performance was Hongkong, or because the intention of the parties was that the law of this Colony should apply. The question thus raised is an important one, as it is not improbable that many contracts are made in the East under circumstances similar to the present. The leading case on the subject is 589) and it has been worked out at some length in Dicey's 'Conflict of Laws' question of the intention of the parties may be at once disposed of. It is not expressed, and it cannot be implied either in the case of the Chinaman who contracted, or the branch house of the German firm, which negotiated the purchase in Canton. With regard to the place of performance the question is more difficult. The first presumption is that the law applicable to a contract is the law of the place where it was made. The second presumption is that when the contract is made in one country to be performed wholly or in part in another, then the law is that of the place where the performance lis to take place. To this 'econd presumption ; Mr. Dicey adds especially as to the mode of performance." The two propositions are not too clearly defined, for the learned author says that the lex loci contractus may apply to a contract partly or even wholly to be performed in another country's which practically destroys the value as a legal proposition of the second presumption I think the only way of ascertaining what law is applicable to any given set of circumstances is to determine clearly what the obligation is which is alleged to have been broken. If it is connected with the mode of performance, as Mr. Dicey suggests, then clearly the law of the place of performance must apply, as in the Credit Lyonnais case where the question was whether the French law of force majeure was a sufficient excuse for failure to perform a contract in which England was the place of performance. If the breach in this case had arisen in connection with dewould apply. But in this case the breach was in connection with the quality of the goods delivered: the question being whether the crackers were what they proposed to be, 'or whether, to adopt English law terms, the rule as to im-

livery in Hongkong, then the law of Hongkong \ plied conditions applied or the doctrine of caveat emptor. The law applicable to this obligation must be the law of the place of delivery and this was, in my opinion, Canton. was there that the goods were examined and accepted by the person who had charge of the negotiations for the plaintiffs, in the preplaintiff decided whether or no he would act the evidence on this point. Deterioration be done, that it shall be redressed by neight cedure indicated in rule 550. It may be that cept the crackers. The transport to Hongkong was, it is true, part of the original contract, but that occurred after the question whether the goods were in accordance with the contract had been decided. In the particulate of this preliminary examination the facts comething resemble those in the Credit Lyonnais case; for there, as here, there was to be a preliminary examination and approval before actual delivery. This was held not to be sufficient to disturb the presumption that the law England where the contract had been made applied to the contract. In case by parity of reasoning the fact that the examination was to be made and approval given in Canton seems to me to enforce the presumption in favour of the lex loci contractus.

I think therefore that this is a Chinese contract.

I indicated at the trial that this might be the

view I should take; the defendant answered

that the plaintiff had failed to show what the

law of China is. But it is the defendant who

has in reality appealed to the Sale of Goods

Ordinance and to the rule caveat emptor : he

has failed to show that similar principles are

in force in China. I cannot assume that they are. There are, however, some things that a Court may assume: in such a case as the present that it is part of the law of China as of every other country, that you are entitled to get what you pay for: that if you buy beef an action will lie against the vendor if he supplies you mutton. So if you buy a cracker you are entitled to get something which does what crackers are supposed to do: explode with a certain satisfactory noise, which is in fact a cracker. The whole question in this case is whether the crackers supplied did fulfill this essential condition. I hold therefore that further proof from the plaintiff as to the law of . China on the subject is unnecessary and that the defendant, who desires to justify non-fulfillment must prove that the Chinese law warrants the justification he puts forward. The solution of the question whether the defendants supplied \ crackers in the ordinary sense of the word, is simplified by the fact that there were unaction. The plaintiff knew what he wanted; a appeared for the defendant. sented. When once the order for the Commis-

on previous occasions. One other point is clear from this evidence; that the detailed examination of the crackers was made in consequence of these complaints, that this was independent of the examination made on the arrival of the goods, and that it bore out the complaints which had been made by the ultimate purchasers. So far the case seems to me to be free from doubt. But the stress of the defendant's argument was on the fact that not only Carlowitz and Company in Canton but also Champion and Company in the United States as good and morchantable. Further that when proceed to deal with the exclusive jurisdiction that if any dispute arise under the contract, the complaints came from America the plaintiffs strenuously supported their original opinion that they were good. And lastly, that though the examination might have been, as was suggested, superficial, the examination in the United States need not have been so. Under the circumstances can the plaintiffs now be heard to say that the crackers were not good? On one other point I have no doubt ! that all that could have been done in the way of giving notice of the complaints and in verifying them as far as possible was done both by Champion and Company to Carlowitz and Company and by them to the defendants. The question is not an easy one and so far as I know is not covered by authority; at least, none was cited. But after giving the question the fullest consideration I have come to the conclusion that. it is impossible to say that if the goods are not in fact what a purchaser contracts for he is estopped from recovering because he examined them in the customary way and did not discover that they were different. The law of estoppel applies to words or conduct which still Jacobs v. Credit Lyonnais (12 Q. B. D., induce other people to act to their prejudice on the faith of them; not to words or conduct which, as in this case, have no influence on other people's actions. Again it was not a term of contract that this examination should be conclusive and bar subsequent recovery; nor again was it a term of the con ract that there i should be any examination at all as a condition of acceptance. The examination was said to be customary, though not an essential custom of the trade, which puts it no higher than the examination which every purchaser makes of goods before he accepts delivery. It cannot be treated as purchase after inspection, because obviously the whole of the goods cannot be inspected, but only a very small proportion.

We have no evidence that the law of China would prevent recovery after such an examination if the goods proved worthless. And I may say, in passing, that even if the obligations under this contract were to be laid down by ties. But nothing prevents parties from ascer-English law, the case falls well within the cases laid down in the Ordinance on Sales in which the doctrine of caveat emptor is excluded. The statement of what I believe to be the law applicable to this case may be tested in the concrete by reverting to the simple example already given; supposing the contract had been for the supply of several hundred time of beef. Now, though when the plaintiff made his examination and took delivery, all the tims he opened contained beef, yet is it afterwards transpired that the large majority of the tins contained mutton, it seems self evidence that the defendant could not say 'You examined them, found beef, said that the tins contained beef; therefore they do contain beef', and this on the evidence before. me is perfectly analgous to the present case. The defendant seemed at one time to suggest that the crackers were in fact good. But this was not insisted upon; nor could it be, for the evident is against him. He did suggest however that the crackers were in fact low grade crackers which he ordered and which | could not be expected to make much noise and often none at all. But part of his case is that the crackers which were tried were good, gave the Troper noisy explosion, and I suppose the proper percentage of explosions; during a long sea voyage is what I should have bours, and not by suit or place; notwithstand- the authorities do not really go farther than that thought might have been set up with some prospect of success. But when I put the question to one of the witnesses the answer was that there would be no deterioration and that answer was not challenged; there had mere accident or fraud. Either is possible though not necessarily on the part of the defendant firm, who did not make the crackers themselves. But this would be no defence to ! this action, whatever may have been the cause of the crackers being defective, as Carlowitz and Company have suffered by it, so also must the defendants suffer, though perhaps they may be able to recover from the makers who

Mr. Pollock pleaded at length for immediate execution as defendants were out of the jurisdiction of the Colony, and it was desirable that plaintiffs should obtain the effect of the judgment as speedily as possible.

supplied them with these inferior goods. Judg-

ment must therefore be for the plaintiffs with

costs in accordance with the claim of February

Mr. Calthrop opposed this, and pointed out that defendants had already commenced another action against Messrs. Carlowitz and Co and execution was stayed in the previous case brought by them.

His Lordship refused the application.

A PARINERSHIP AGREEMENT.

SCHWER AND OTHERS V. VON UFFEL.

Sir Francis T. Piggott, the Chief Justice, found time, during the rush of business before the Supreme Court this morning, to give his. decision on the issues of law submitted to him in the suit, H. Schwer and others v. W. von

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and in the jurisdiction. The answer to this parties in respect to the same quality of Deacon) represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. is that there is no such doctrine as that the crackers, and that there had been no complaints. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. Courts have either exclusive or inherent juris-

such as those which form the subject of this Hursthouse (of Messrs. Dennys and Bowley) low grade cracker, but still a cracker; and the His Lordship said-The judgment I am defendant knew what he was expected to sup. about to give is based entirely on the clause of ply. The facts as to the quality of the crackers the agreement, which provides that all disputes the subject matter of the action, is to be persupplied rests entirely on the evidence taken arising under it are to be referred to the exon commission in the united States of the per- Clusive jurisdiction of the German Court. But sons to whom they were subsequently sold by in view of possible future proceeding, it seems Carlowitz and Company, These witnesses were to me convenient that I should first deal briefly not cross-examined. Their statements are with the other point of law raised on this issue, therefore unchallenged and must be taken as it is clear from the affidavit of Mr. Schwer filed ing at the time; now of Parliament, now of the true. Evidence taken on commission must be on the 6th of this month, that complaints are treated precisely in similar way as evidence intended to be made against the defendant in given at the trial. If it is intended to question respect of his conduct of the partnership which its veracity or to draw other inferences from it | were not included in the action brought in the than those which appear on the face of the German Courts: in other words, that new language used by the witnesses this must be grounds for the relief prayed-dissolution of prepared by cross-examination. Nothing can the partnership—are to be put forward. While be more dangerous for the other side to allow therefore it is clear that in respect of those the evidence to be taken without being repre- matters which have already been adjudicated upon in Germany, and in respect of which this the future. And the rules vary in every sjon has been made on the application of one relief has been refused, the matter is res judiparty the other party can only decline to take cata, yet a different foundation to the claim for is a recognised principle of law that the Courts part in the proceedings at his peril. It may be relief is intended to be advanced; and on the of any country have jurisdiction over contracts costly; but that is inevitable to the grant of a authority of Henderson v. Henderson, I think to be performed within the jurisdiction. Commission, which is part of the regular proce. that such a suit in Hongkong is not barred by My view that an agreement to submit disputes did not explude, and that they were not in any ward in support of the foundation for the inference from certain of the cases quoted in Independent,

respect so good as those of the same grade relief prayed for in Germany, could not be ad- the argument before me. In the "Australian which had been supplied by the desendent firm | duced. It would have been a question at the | Lloyd Companyv. Gresham Assurance Society," trial what these acts were, and whether or no there was a simple agreement to submit disthey could have been adduced in Germany if putes to the Courts of Budapest. It was not they had been discovered after the commence- exclusive as in the present case. There was no ment of the proceedings and before judgment. reference to the doctrine of Scott v. Avery, nor Further, although it might not have been even to Thompson v. Charnock, the case cited necessary to amend the Statement of Claim, with doubtful approval by Lord Campbell. It yet it is so drawn that on the face of it was simply treated as one of interpretation of there appears to be a prima facte case the words used. Romer L. J. said "the quesof res judicata. It is not till the last tion is this does the condition merely mean moment that the new grounds are that if one of the parties to the contract is sued brought forward, and the continuance of the by the other in the Court of Budapest, he will suit could only have been allowed subject to not take any objection to its jurisdiction; or, terms as to the costs of this motion. I now does it mean that the parties mutually agree

> disputes concerning the partnership should be construction is the correct one." A similar submitted exclusively to the jurisdiction of the point arose in Hoerter v. Hanover Caout-Hamburg Court. If words are to be given | chouc Co. (10 Times L. R.). The case their ordinary meaning, this must mean that is much cumbered with questions of proall actions in respect of partnership disputes cedure; but the following points are to are to be brought in Hamburg and not else- be noticed; that in the Court below where. It is said that in spite of this clause Pollock B. expressly recognised the passibility this action may be maintained in Hong- of an agreement to give's foreign Court exclukong. I will deal presently with the fact sive jurisdiction; and in the Court of Appeal, that the partnership agreement was to be in the Master of the Rolls, in dealing with the part performed in this Colony. Now the agreement that the agreement ousted the jurisauthority for this proposition is said to be diction of the English Courts, said that the Scott v. Avory (5 H.L. Ca, 811), in which the contract was a German contract, and that this doctrine was affirmed that "parties cannot by contract oust the Courts of their jurisdiction". which might be put in the cruder form that if two persons agree for good consideration not to use in respect of a given matter, yet they can suc. It was in fact thus stated by Alderson B.- any agreement which is to prevent the suffering party from coming into a Court of law cannot be supported." The principle thus baidly, stated needs much amination, with respect, more than received by the Judges and the Lords in the case except Lord Campbell. There are however certain sentences in the opinions and judgments which throw some light on the meaning of the doctrine. Coloridge J. said: missions to arbitration. "Since the passing of "If two parties enter into a contract, for the breach of which in any particular an action lies, they cannot make it a binding term that in such event no action shall be maintainable, stead of resorting to the ordinary Courts,

applies under the Arbitration Act, and the factory principle may well be questioned; but same principal was acted on in the Australian it cannot be disturbed. The Courts will not Lloyds case already referred to, It is imenforce or sanction an agreement which depriportant to bear in mind exactly how this yes the subject of that recourse to their jurisquestion arises. It is proper to raise the diction, which has been considered a right inaquestion of res udicata by defence. lienable even by the concurrent will of the part dens by issue of law; but as I have already said taining and constituting as they please the cause of action which is to become the subject some matters raised in this action. The point matter of decision by the Courts." The Lord is whether the exclusive jurisdiction clause can Chancellor put the plinciple in a very different be raised by defence when rule 451 has, on the way. He said: There is no doubt that where a authority of the two cases cited, provided right of action has accrued, parties cannot by means for dealing with legal proceedings comcontract say that there shall not be jurismenced in spite of a submission to arbitration. diction to enforce damages in respect of During the argument I expressed doubts whethat right of action. This doctrine depends upon the general policy of the law, that to an agreement to submit to the decision of parties cannot enter into a contract which gives rise to a right of action for the breach of it, and then withdraw such a case from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals."

The question in dispute was whether an a

but that the only remedy shall be by reference

to arbitration. Whether this rests on a satis-

greement that a reference to arbitration should be a condition precedent to bringing any action on a policy of insurance fell within this prin-Chancellor, declared that policy required that effect should be given to such a contract. He then discussed the principle itself, and said that "it probably originated in the contest of the Courts in ancient times for extent of jurisdiction, all of them being opposed to anything that-would altogether deprive everyone of them of jurisdiction. There is a saying of Lord Coke, which is the original foundation of this doctrine; it is this 'if a man makes a lease for life, and by deed grant that if any waste or destruction ing, an action of waste shall lie, for the place | rule 541 applies to such a submission. But wasted cannot be recovered without a plea. even then it cannot apply to an exclusive sub-Where an action is indispensable, you cannot mission, for that rule is based on the idea that oust the Court of its jurisdiction over the sub- | the English Courts have a concurrent jurisdicfoundation of the doctrine that the Courts are not to be ousted of their jurisdiction." then refers, though hardly with approval, to

the cases which admit the possibility of

an action being brought in spite of an agreement to arbitrate, where the arbitration had not been made a condition precedent We have here, then, the principle; and if Lord Campbell's apinion be followed, there is nothing left of it. But taking, as I am hound to do, the judgments of the other judges, there are two very important terms used by them which cannot be overlooked. recourse to the jurisdiction of the Courts which is not to be interfered with is that of "the subject"; it is this which is the "inalienable right"; and the Courts referred to are called the "ordinary tribunals." Now, if this principle is to be applied to the present case, we must say that the British Courts are the "ordinary tribunals" for non-resident foreigners to resort to; and also that it is their inalienable right" to resort to them. It is true that foreigners, whether resident or not, are allowed to sue in the British Courts. When they are resident it is their right, but I doubt whether it can be called their inalienable right. When they are non-resident it is subject to a condition, which is liable to be altered; they have the right, on fulfilling the condition, so long as it is not taken away. I am of opinion that the principle which has been appealed to,

"cause of action" meant when applied to con-

nouncement that in an ancient Sanskrit work, Susruta, mention had been made of the connection between mosquites and malaria. The if there exists in any other form than that stated by Lord Campbell, does not apply to foreigners and His Excellency, who was approached by ling story. at all; certainly not to nun-resident foreigners. Sir Allan Perry, P.C.M O., wrote a note enti-Mr. Sharp seemed disposed to concur, in this view, but argued that, the principle did apply, even between foreigners, in 'the four learned Oriental scholars, including High case of a contract to be performed withdiction over contracts to be performed within referred to, when bacteriology was unknown, the rikisha by burning it. From this point the jurisdiction. There is a procedure for effecting service of a writ on absent defendants, and sometimes it applies because a contract. mited to Sir Henry Blake, and it was felt that the reference to the mesquito in conpot be said to be a fundamental rule of law. The exercise of this assumed jurisdiction has for many years been subject to variation ling and fever, and s milarly the stings of the depending on the view of expediency prevailscorpion, centipede, etc. were mentioned. The July issue of the Royal Asiatic Society Journal Rule Committee. Prior to 1852 it hardly from | ondon, just received, contains a commuexisted at all. By the Common Law Procenication on the subject from a learned German dure Act it was allowed when the cause of action sayant. He gives the quotations of Susruta arose within the jurisdiction or when a contract and his contribution tends to show that the rewas made within the jurisdiction; and then arose the well-known discussion as to what connection with malaria; but that it yet left

tracts. In 1875 one set of rules was insued; of the Royal Asiatic Society or the medical a long journey. What happened there has profession should investigate the matter. Per-Colony. It is therefore impossible to say that it haps some of our learned scholars like High Priest Sumangala, High Priest Dharmarama, Mr. Simon de Silva, Mudaliyar, Mr. A. Mendis Gunssekera, Mudaliyar, and Mr. W. F. Guna. dure of the courts. From this evidence then it the judgment in the German proceedings. In to the exclusive jurisdiction of a foreign tri- wardena, Mudaliyar, would communicate their appears that the crackers were bad in every such suit, however, the evidence as to acts done bunal will be enforced by the English Courts to views on the matter by giving critical translations. respect; that innumerable complaints were re- before the trial in Germany which might with the ousting of their own jurisdiction in spite of. | tions of the passages referred to on the subject ceived from the ultimate purchaters that they reasonable diligence have been brought for the doctrine of Scott v. Avery, in supported by of the mosquito, fever and malaria. — Coylon

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION: CHINESE BANK'S LIABILITIES.

the Chief Justice, Sir Francis T. Piggott, the suit, in Ku Un v. Wong Ki Hang and Wong Ki Loung, was called on, Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., representing the plaintiff, the defendants being unrepresented and not present in Court. Mr. Pollock explained that this was a matter in which the plaintiff was compradore to the International Bunking Corporation and as such was bound to indemnify the bank against any defaults or deficiencies which were due to any customers of the bank who were introduced by him as compradors. Amongst the customers who were so introduced were the defendants. Wong Ki Hang and Wong Ki Leung, who had been carrying on business for some years in Hongkong under the style of the Wal Wo bank, at 77, Queen's Road Central-an institution that failed either early this year or at the end of 1904. The plaintiff had accordingly

become responsible to the International Banking Corporation for the monies due by the Wai We Bank, amounting, in round figures, to something live \$100,000. In accordance with the custom amongst compradores the plaintiff, fortunately for himself, obtained from the defendants security upon certain property, having got a deed of charge and equitable mortgage dated 16th November, 1904, from them under which Inland Lot No. 1,300 was secured in his favour. Under this defendants charged in favour of the plaintiff, the property with all sums of monies interest, costs, charges and expenses due or which might become due from them to the International Bank together with such costs, charges, and expenses at the rate of 8 per cent cedure in raising the point in his pleadings and moving to have it tried as a point-of-law was our of the plaintiff or of his nominee a proper legal mortgage of the premises in such form agreement such as the one now under conand with such powers of sale and so on as plaintiff might require for securing such things as aforesaid. It was stated that the defendants were indebted to the International Bank and families to this country if they present proper the plaintiff in the sum of \$103,265 ft, and at the request of the bank plaintiff had nominated that corporation as his nominee for the purpose of a proper legal mortgage Leing executed in their favour. This was a way he had of making the property available for the payment off of the debts for which not only the defend- elected with the sanction of both countries, an s were liable to the corporation but also the plaintiff himself. Plaintiff therefore asked A years' notice is necessary to abrogate, hat defendants be ordered to execute the mortgage in favour of the bank in default of question being tried like that of lis alibi pen-

> behalf of defendants by the Registrar. His Lordship remarked upon the question of the Registrar's responsibility in the matter, and said he should only make the order subject to the responsibility of the solicitor con cerned.

Mr. Pollock-We are quite prepared to acept that.

His Lardship-I don't think I can go any further than that. We cannot suddenly turn a foreign tribunal. On further consider- ourselves into conveyancers. You see there ation I still doubt it, more especially where, as might be some slip

G. A. Meir, sub-accountant of the International Bank, produced a certified copy of the above, the contract being a German contract it | account with the \\ ai \\ o bank showing that up to the 24th July, last, that bank owed them many, and again English statutes do not ap. \$102,833.37 which, with interest to the present ciple. Lord Campbell, a greeting with the Lord ply to acts done out of l'agland unless express. date, amounted to \$104,482.93. That bank was introduced by the plaintiff who, as compradore was responsible for every Chinaman whom he l'introduced as a customer.

The plaintiff, who said he had been compraaward to be enforced in the same manner as a dore of the International Banking Corporation judgment of the Court. But the judgment of | since about May 1903, bore out the opening the foreign Court is in no sense an award; and statements of Counsel, and added that defenthe Legislature certainly never intended to dants were not at present in Hongkong and he allow execution on a foreign judgment to be had no idea where they could be found. obtained in this way. The action on a foreign | The order was made as requested.

> MURDER IN SINGAPORE. A MYSTERIOUS STORY.

The recent tragedy which was disclosed at ject, because justice cannot be done without | tion with the arbitration But the hypothesis | Tanglin Barracks when the dead body of Prinever been deterioration before. There remains the exercise of that jurisdiction. That is all, in the present case is that the English vate J. Short of A. Company was discovered in and there is no doubt about that. This is the Courts had no jurisdiction because it has the Regimental Swimming Baths has been for been ousted by regreement. It is there some time shrouded in mystery, but the facts fore difficult' to see how a stay of proceedings | are so important and the matter one which it can possibly be the proper remedy; for that appears is so desirable should be made public, supposes the possibility of continuing them at | that the information as supplied to us (Singusome future date. If, therefore, I am right in my | pore Free Press of 7th inst.) from an essential.

view that the English jurisdiction has been by reliable source is here given. It may be remembered that Short, who was question effectively except by ples. The a good behaviour man and had a permanent Court of Appeal in Law v. Garrett expressly all night pass to stay in town if he so desired, said that the jurisdiction of the Courts was not was met on the night of Friday, July 29, nusted by the provisions of the Arbitration some military police in Middle-rd about half past eight o'clock. He volunteered the in formation that he was going back to har been by plea as it has been in this case. The racks at once, but at reveille next day he was absenteand was found as stated dead in the baths. It appears that the only thing missing from his quarters was his cap, and it was through this he was eventually traced. He had on leaving barracks a certain sum of money in his possession, and it is known that he went to a certain place near Middle rd in rikisha, and the original supposition was that the coolie had murdered him for the sake ni

this money. An extraordinary discovery was made short ly after however in the barracks. The chancel and half burned wreck of a rikishs was found Royal Asiatic Society, held at "Sirinewasa" the hidden away in a secluded spot. It was spo parent that someone had for some reason at tempted to destroy the rikisha and the discovery led to the unearthing by the police of the coolie. Thus far there was nothing to sugge: more than an ordinary crime, but the finding announcement created a stir in medical circles; of the coolie led to the unfolding of an astound

-It is affirmed that this rile sha was, hired bodying the translation of the particular past by a man at a certain second class shotel sage from Susruta which note was signed by in the early hours of the 29th, and that this man got in with a body and ordered Priest Sumangals, and read at a meeting of the coolie to go to Tanglin. Here he the British Medical Association, Ceylon. It supposed to have deposited his burden in was felt doubtful that at the remote period the baths and to have endeavoured to destroy any ancient author could have found out the is necessary to go back to the arrival in Singi connection between the mosquito and mularia. pore of a certain man and woman. The man There was some doubt with regard to is said to be an Australian engaged in pearlthe translation which had been sub ing or some similar occupation and the woman passed as his wife. It is alleged that when staying at the Hotel previously indicatjunction with other insects mentioned the fact | ed, the couple quarrelled violently, and the that the sting-of the mosquito caused swel- man arranged to pay her passage back to Australia. She refused to go, however, and the pair parted. It is then alleged that the soldier Short appeared on the scene in response to summons from the woman, and it was whils they were together that the man caught them, and, so it is stated, murdered the soldier his striking him on the back of the head. Ho then ference alluded to by Sir Henry Blake had no managed by extraordinary skill to carry the dead body from the hotel without disturbing the question open for further inquiry. The the authorities, and conveyed his ghastly in 1883 another: and there may be others in suggestion is thrown out that the Ceyl' n Branch | burden from the hotel to Tanglin in the rikisha, been already detailed. The man, we understand, is still in hiding, but is said to be wellknown to the police. A special jury was convened by the Coroner in this case but nothing

> The reward offered by the police for information which would lead to the arrest of the person or persons concerned in the death of Pyt, Short has been increased to \$100.

NEW EXCLUSION TREATY Provisions outlined.

In the editorial in this issue allusion is made At the Supreme Court this morning, before | to the proposed new treaty on the immigration question as set forth by the Chinese Governe ment. By the American mail to hand vesterday, we received a copy of the text of the treaty, the provisions of which are outlined as

follows :--After the date of signing the treaty, labourers. of each country shall be excluded from 'the other, labourers being miners, hawkers, washermen, fishers who salt or dry fish for export or local trade. Americans or Chinese not laborers are not within the restriction. The treaty is not retroactive, provisions being made for laborers to raturn to their native countries, certificates being furnished.

Chinese labourers for .countries other, than America shall have the right to pass through the United Sintes subject to the regulations of

American postessions being different from America proper, Chinese labourers may be admitted into the Hawaiian Islands and Philippines as subjects of other Eastern nations. Chinese subjects other than labourers shall be admitted into and permitted to reside in this country provided that certificates are furnished them. All Chinese subjects who wish to en-America having proper securities

granted to Chinese subjects in reference to their admission, said subjects shall be allowed to secure for themselves representatives. The right to appeal from the ruling of the officials is granted. Where Chinese have no authority to enter, per annum. It was also one of the terms of officials have power to grant entrance or pas-

shall not be detained or imprisoned. When

officials desire to inquire into the rights

the deed that defendants would execute in fav. sage through the country. Chinese in America shall be unmolested as long as they are lawabiding and none shall be arrested without a warrant.

Chinese, excepting labourers, permanent or transient, shall have the privilege of bringing certificates. Chinese may not become citizens of the United States. The United States and China have a right to register Americans and Chinese in their respective countries. Disagreements in interpretations of the treaty are to be referred to The Hague or arbitrators

The treaty is to be effective for ten years,

which such deed be executed in lieu of and on MORE TYPHOON EXPERIENCES,

Incoming steamers still have more news to bring of the ravages of the late typhoon, which came so near this Colony, and it would appear that we should congratulate ourselves here that we did not have the experience that Shanghai has had to go through, as shown by the recent reports from that settlement.

S.S. "KWANG TAH."

The Chinese steamer Kwang Tak, Cuptain Lunt, which a rived in port on Baturday evening from Shanghai, which port she left on the 6th inst., reports that she experienced light variable winds and fine weather to Chapel Island, after passing which she met fresh to strong S.E. and S. winds, with a strong swell from the same quarter. On the way down she passed numerous dead bodies of Chinese, while a considerable number of coffins and quantities of wreckage were passed between Gutzlaff and Steep

S.B "ALDOATE."

Captain Michaison of the British s.s. Aldgate, which arrived on Saturday, evening from Moji, which port she left on the 1st inst., with a cargo of coal for this port, reports that on the and instishe encountered a typhoon to lat. 33.15 No ong 118.15 E. After that she experienced moderate Southerly and S.W. winds, until the 8th inst., when she encountered a strong cast erly gale, hauling round to the South, and moderating at 4 a.m. on the 9th inst.

CANTON TEA MARKET.

[From Our Correspondent.] Canton, Lith September.

Since last writing you on the state of the tea market here only about 4,000 boxes, of 20 lbs. each, have been settled for shipment no later than Wednesday next. The stock in hand is about 10,000 boxes. Only the best tea are inquired for, and very little business is doing. So far o wire has been received from England concerning the first shipment, and until this comes to hand it is doubtful if there will be any further settlements.

> THE POST-BELLUM, EX-RENDITURE,

SOME PROBLEMS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The withdrawal of the troops from the front is the first important work to be undertaken after the peace agreement is notified, and it is stated that the transportation and dishanding of the enormous army will cost the Government something like Y300,000,000, but this is probably an exaggeration. However, there can be no doubt that the sum will be very large.

The money appropriated for the War Fued this year is now almost exhausted, but there are Y300,000,000 raised by the last foreign loan and Y400,000,000 reserved by the Government in London as an exchange fund lying unused. This fund, however, the Government intends to hold for some purpose not disclosed, and it will therefore be necessary to raise a fresh fund for the transportation of the troops, and ways and means require the immediate attention of the financial authorities. The redemption of Treasury bonds, : which now amount to 1,300 million yen, bearing an annual interest of seventy million yen, is also a problem requiring solution: Other important matters that require immediate attention are the provision to be made for pensioning the men who are returning; the improvement of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the cities and harbours of Tairen and Port Arthur; and the development of Saghalien. It is clear that the expenditure still to be incurred as a direct consequence of the war is enormous, and now that Japan has failed to receive any indemnity the difficulty of meeting obligations must be increased. But it is considered that, while the loss of the indemnity is serious, the country is in a position to overcome all financial difficulties. The Diet during its next session will fully consider the situation .- Japan Chronicle.

NATIVE nomads who return to Singapore after being banished from the Colony are dealt with in a manner such as to permit of no repetition of the offence. The other day a Chinaman who was banished from Singapore in 1902, was recognised and arrested by a detective in one was made public as to the verdict arrived of the thoroughfares, and at the Assizes Sir Lionel Cox sentenced him to prison for the term of his natural life, a sentence also meted out to another Chinaman who, "by some mistake landed in Singapore instead of Sumatra," after he had been Sanished from the Colony,

A meeting of the Legislative Council was hold this afternoon. Present :- His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan. K.C.M.O., R.E., His Excellency Colonel Darling. C.R.E., Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr L. A. M. Johnston (Colonial Treasurer), Hon, Bir H Spencer Berkeley (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. Basil Taylor (Horbour Mastet), Hon. W. Chatham, (Director of Public Works), Hon. Bir C. P. Chiler, C.M.C., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.O., Hon, Mr. R. Shewan, Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart, Hon. Mr. C. W Dickson, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTEB. The minutes of the last meeting were read

and confirmed.

The Colonial Secretary moved that the report of the Finance Committee (No. 6) be adopted. The Colonial Treasurer seconded. .

Carried. The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 33 and 34 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee. The Colonial Treasurer seconded. Carried.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the lable correspondence in connection with the felling and planting of the Pinus Massoniana in Hongkong.

LAW COMMITTEE

The Attorney General moved that the report of the Law Committee be adopted. He mentioned that the report was on the Bill to authorise the construction of a tramway from Battery Path to the Peak.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

VALUATION OF TENEMENTS.

The Colonial Treasurer moved that it be " Resolved that the percentage on the valuation of tenements payable as rates in that portion of the Hill District which is defined in section 29, sub-section (1) (b) (as amended by section 2 of Ordinance No. 41 of 1902) of the Rating Ordinance No. 6 of 1901, be altered from 10f per cent, to 13 per cent, with effect from the ist of October, 1905."

The Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart.-Might ask your Excellency what the advance of 21 per cent is for? The lighting comes to roo lamps at \$3 50 which is \$4 200 per annum, and only if per cent, on the assessment value of

H.E. the Governor,-It is partly to provide for that and partly to provide for hydrants.

Hon Mr. Gershom Stewart .- Will the water supply be constant then? H.E. the Governor.-As constant as any-

where clie in the Colony. The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Carried. NEW TERRITORIES LAND ORDINANCE.

The Attorney General introduced and moved that it be read a first time a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the New Territories Land Ordinance, 1905.

It was stated in the objects and reasons at the foot of the Bill that, owing: pattly to the length of time which elapsed between the lodging of claims to land in the New Territories Land Court and the issue of Crown leases for such land, and partly to the illiteracy of the land owners in the New Territories, it has been found that there are many errors in the schedules to such Crown leases. and it is desired to empower the Governor, on the advice of the Land Officer, to cancel such inaccurate schedules and to issue correct schedules in lieu therebl. It is also thought desirable to authorize the Land Officer to enter in the schedules to the Crown leases particulars of subsidiary, dealings with land (such as mortgages and leases) which took place prior to the coming into operation of the New Terri tories Land Ordinance, 1905, but were not'recorded by the Land Court and were conscquently omitted from the schedules to the leases. The special powers given by the Bill are to cease on the 31st July, 19:6, by which time it is hoped that all the schedules will

have been corrected. H.E. the Governor.-This Bill is slated to be an amendment to the Ordinance, but it really a supplement to the Bill. The schedules to the leases issued for agricultural lands in the New Territories contain hundreds of thousands of names, in Chinese and English, of addresses, of areas most of them small-a fraction of an acre-and of amounts of Crown land most of them being a small fraction of a dollar. It will be readily understood that in the compilation of these schedules certain errors have crept in largely due to the illiteracy of the inhabitants of the New Territories. These errors have been brought to light on the issue of certificates under the lease and it is convenient that they should at the same time be corrected. This is being done, and the Bill before the Council is to legalise those correc-

The Colonial Secretary seconded. Carried.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION FUND.

to transfer to the general revenue the moneys the suplings which are subsequently planted in standing in the Treasury to the credit of the the clearings. No very conspicuous gaps are Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund, to pro- made, the planting areas are easy to find, and vide for future payment of pensions to the wi- the adult trees next the saplings can be felled dows and orphans of deceased public officers, away from them. and to make the payment of the same a charge upon and payable out of the said general re- old in Hongkong the plantations would be venue, was held over.

LIGHTING OF JUNKS.

The Attorney General moved the second readamend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, as short a period of years as is possible without 189, and for other purposes. He explained that the purpose of the Bill had been fully set re-planting judiciously, homogeneous blocks out in the objects and reasons. Besides pro- can be stratified so as to yield regular crops of viding for a workable system for Chinese junk adult trees. lights it gave additional and effective power to the harbour authorities to keep the fairway clear and to control the traffic of small craft. years; the departure from the normal rotation Also for special licenses for river steamers, and, meeting the need that was felt, it gave powers to exempt certain craft of small tonnage, not exceeding 300 tons, from the necessity of carrying certificated masters and engineers-those masters and engineers who held certificates of competency from the Board of Trade. If the ship carried a certificated master and engineer, who held certificates of competency from the harbour maiter that would be deemed sufficient, and in the case of smaller craft not exceeding 60 tons both the master and the engineer would be considered competent if they held certificates of competency from the harbour master,

The Council went into Committee on the Bill which was considered clause by clause and passed without smendment. The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Carried.

CHILDREN'S EVIDENCE.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of a bill entitled an Ordinance further to amend the protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1807. He briefly referred to the provisions of the Bill, as already mentioned in our columns.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Council resolved itself into committee to consider the Bill, and upon resuming, it was reported that it had passed through committee

without amendment. IMMORAL SULICITATIONS.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1845. explained that the Bill was introduced for the purpose of giving the police larger powers for the abatement of the nulsance of solicitations for immoral purposes in public places. The Government introduced the interpretation clause because of certain decisions recently de-I vered by the Magistrates which threw doubt on their powers. If the clause be passed by the Council there could no longer be any doubt that a private street was a street within the meaning of the police regulations.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. The Council went into Committee, but no alterations were made in the Bill.

MARRIED WOMEN'S MAINTENANCE.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance relating to the summary jurisdiction of Magistrates in reference to married women. In moving the resolution he said that the purpose of the B was to give magistrates jurisdiction to compe a husband who deserts his wife or who by conduct towards her makes her leave him to contribute towards her maintenance. legislation followed on the lines of similar legis. la lon in England, and the ordinance was, in fact, an agitation from the English Act.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. The Bill was left in the Committee stage.

PROPOSED NEW TRAMWAY. The third reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance for authorizing the construction of a tramway within the Colony of Hongkong, was not taken on.

The Council adjourned till the 21st inst. 4.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

held immediately after the meeting of the Legislative Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following votes were recomended for adoption by the Council.

REPAIRS TO THE "HYGEIA." A sum of \$739 in aid of the vote, Harbour Master's Department-Other Charges, for repairs to epidemic hulk Hygelai

LANGUAGE ALLOWANCE. A sum of \$300 in aid of the vute," Magistracy -Other Charges, for language allowance to Mc M. Hoosen, Hindustani interpreter, who has passed the examination in the Chiu Chau

This was all the business.

PINE PELLING AND PLANTIN

IN HONOKONG.

The following representatation made to the Government by the Superintendent. Botanical and Afforestation Department, in connection with the felling and planting of Pinus Mastoniana in Hongkong, concludes the series of correspon dence on this subject that was laid on the Legislative Council table this afternoon :-Botas ical and Afforestation Dep sement,

Hongkong, toth August, 1975. Sir, -I have the honour to state that upon attempting to prepare a working plan for future forestry operations, I find it to be impracticable to do so upon the system authorized by Council on 24th July, 1905.

The Executive Council convened on tha date decided that selection felling should be adopted throughout Hongkong except Forest Divisions 4 and 5. The system applied to a 35-year rotation - that authorized on the same occasion-means that the annual number of fellings (about 10,000 trees next year) will take place over a large area, the trees being selected here and there, one in thirty-five, out of the whole crop. In the ensuing planting season the gaps caused by the fall of these single trees would have to be found and planted with 3-6 saplings each, according to the size of These would have to be found again f watering were required, which it usually is several times before the rains commence. The amount of labour required for these operations would alone tender the cost of them prohibitive. But a more serious difficulty would be encountered The second and all subsequent selection fellings would be made in immediate proximity to its ng suplings many of which must of necessity be damaged by the fill of the adult tree. These difficulties do not arise in places where natural regeneration takes place, for the ground is at all times kept stocked with saplings by nature and the destruction of a few matters little; as nature moreover fills the gaps caused by felling, no extra expense is caused by their diffuseness. Selection felling in that case may be very desirable; but under our local conditions no natural

regeneration taking place some modification will be necessary. I would propose for the consideration of the Government the adoption of the "Shelterwood Strip System," In this method of felling and re-planting, narrow strips of wood are felled, Thefirst reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance the remainder being left standing to protect

If all trees were felled at exactly 35 years felled as they were planted, in blocks. If the selection or shelter-wood systems are adopted it is not possible to cut 'all trees at the right ing of a Bill entitled an Ordinance, further to age, but mature blocks should be felled within making conspicuous gaps, By cutting and

> Only tof the ground (in two narrow strips is ever bare at the same time, i.e. 4 times 35 of 35 years is never more than 5 years and after three cycles is reduced to nothing; that is to say in the first and second cycles some trees are cut 5 years too young, some 4 years too old ; in the third cycle all are cut at the best age.- I have, &c.,

S. T. DUNN, Supt., Botanical and Afforestation Department.

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary.

The matter was again considered in Executive Council on the 24th August, 1905, and resolution was passed to the effert that, in view of the difficulty and expense of re-planting under the selection felling system, the "Shelterwood Strip System" of felling and re-planting should be adopted except in Forest Districts 4 and 5, where "block" felling should be continued.

ACCORDING to the Chugai, the total output of gold throughout Korea smounts to about 1,020 kwamme per year, valued at some 4,500,000 yen. It is stated that the value of the gold ore and dust exported in 1903, was 3,713,000 yen, 3,700,000 yen of this sum representing exports to Japan alone. Thus practically the whole of the gold exports are taken by that country.

A SPORTING EXCURSION.

HONGKONG PARTY'S TRIP TO THE MAINLAND,

It is a significant fact that notwithstanding the prohibitive fee charged for a license to shoot over the adjacent country there, has sel dom been such a large number of shooting excursions to the mainland. Of course, th parties on these excursions are not what called \$50 men; they are content with the \$10 license, although it does involve a longer journey to the scene of the sport. It is pointed out, however, that this inconvenience is more apparent than real. The restricted area almost destitute of game and even were Lantau and the New Territory outside Kowloon city opened up to all sportmen at a nominal charge, the probability is that few would take advantage of the offer, preferring to visit land where sport was assured, game being in

abundance. When the restricted area—that is to say the area restricted to the \$50 "guns"is stocked it will be interesting to observe whether the birds will remain within the I mits set_down in the Governor's enactment. If the birds prefer the \$10 districts then the everyday sportsmen by whom shooting expeditions are undertaken in the best spirit of sport will benefit at the expense of those who prefer to keep by their own cliques. As evidence of the interest which is taken in these sporting excursions reference may be made to an excursion which took place in the

early part of this week. The party numbering twelve or fifteen hired a launch and proceeded to a spot called Satow, or something similar. Having had plenty of experience in the matter of personal requirements the arrangements were admirable. Each individual in the party came laden with his own impedimenta down to blankets and tin mugs, or rather silver goblets. The result was that each "gun" fended for himself and the usually thankless task of looking after the food-stuffs and keeping an eye on the boys, which is generally relegated to the A meeting of the Finance Committe was meekest member of the crowd-was done away with. Altogether there is a good deal to be said for this method; it compels each one to look after himself in the minor concerns of the trip and does not impose on the good natured; i also lends to reduce expenditure.

The outward journey was delightful. arrival at the venue decided upon, the party found that no less than four other launches were anchored there, each being filled with sportsmen. The first night was spent on board, and the weather being cool and calm the sporting people rose with the lark-or in this case it might be better to say they rose with the snipe—and started operations.

Heavy rains had prevailed in the paddy fields lately, with the result that going was very heavy. The mud was three feet deep in places, and of the consistency of pea'soup, as several of the "guns" found to their cost when they tumbled into a mud hole up to the waist. But these little annoyances, incidental to sport, were forgotten in the excellent shooting that was obtained. The snipe were flying strong in the wing, and the sport was capital. The party had a bag at the end of the day of 75 brace of snipe, which was held to be supremely satisfactory. The other parties also did well, and there is every indication that sport will continue good this season. The return journey to Hongkong was made that same evening, the launch arriving here at midnight. As an example of what the sportsmen may expect to pay for a couple of days' shooting it may be stated that the cost of the excursion described, per individual, was a few cents over three dollars. That paid for the launch, the hire of coolies on shore, and general a xpenditure, but did not include the cost of each man's food, which was furnished separately. It will thus be seen that the trip may be expected to cos not more than \$7 or \$8 at the most, unless of course the party goes in for luxuries, which is generally a mis-

take on such occasions. It is some satisfaction to know that the restrictions imposed by the \$50 license are not at present likely to diminish that healthy, love of sport which characterises a good many as: istants in Hongkong. With a Sto license it is possible to get a decent day's shooting at moderate expense, which is something to be thankful for in the e days when the price of everything is rising by leaps and bounds.

ALLEGED IMMIGRATION SWINDLE

OPERATED IN HONOKONG.

The following despatch, dated from Washington on the 3rd ult., has appeared in the American Press .- The Immigration Bureau has collected evidence of the operations of a ring of Chinese and Americans in Hongkong for the purpose of procuring the entrance of diseased Chinese into the United States. These operations have been carried on for some time, and the bureau has no means of knowing how many Chinese were admitted.

It was reported here that Chief Wilkie of the secret service went to Hongkong and Shanghai for the purpose of investigating this fraud, with others. Chief Wilkie to-day denied that and declined to tell what his real errand was. H admitted, however, that he heard of the existence of the ring while in Hongkong, having been informed of it by Dr. White of the Marine Hospital service, who told him an American doctor, named. Jones, was selling certificates of health for \$50 each, with which the holders were able to board the steamer for San Francisco.

On the steamer returning to San Francisco, Chief Wilkie was informed by the surgeon of the ship that Chinese had been found who ha a solution of adrenalin chloride, which they applied to their eyes just before landing at Sac Francisco. This solution tomporarily covered up the evidence of trachoma by driving the blood from the eyelids, and only an expert could detect the fraud. No one knows how many Celestials practised this fraud.

The Immigration Bureau has secured photographs of a certificate in Chinese reading as

" Hongkong .- Received of Lee Wee \$50 for an American doctor or doctors for certificates of health and solution. If Lee Wee fails to, get aboard the steamer for San Francisco this \$50 will be returned to him.

"JUAN YING TAI & CO.

"Guarantors." A number of such certificates have been ca tured in San Francisco, showing that cert Americans in Hongkong are in league wi the Chinese to violate the immigration and exclusion laws. An investigation is now being made, it is understood, though the officials are

An effort will be made at the coming session of Congress to have immigration inspectors sent to China to take charge of the inspection of Chinese immigrants to the United States. The Immigration Bureau says it is impossible to stop the frauds unless it has its owr men, who can be held responsible.

real or prospective, of the Peking Syndicate and they are agitating for railway and mining that province.

THE CRUISER "SULLY."

A DISAPPOINTING EXPERIENCE

The recent typhoon is responsible for a very

reat disappointment to the salvage experts

French cruiser Sully. It is the general con-

the untimely advent of this disturbing element, all things going as was expected, the Sully would how have been safely in the shelter of Along Bay, and preparing for the trip up to cruiser Secudier. Little more than's week ago Hongwong for the purpose of docking. Every. thing went well up to the morning of the day on which the typhonn broke over the scene, and hopes were high that success was about and fast on the Kent Rocks, ten miles away to crown their efforts when Admiral Jonquière | from here. ordered them desist from further operations and to seek shelter from the coming storm. On the morning of that day the bow of the Islands to German East Africa, where there is "ully had been raised 14 feet, the cofferdam, or lighting going on, and she found it necessary pontoon, was placed in position, and the pumps to put into I abush for coal after going through were working satisfactorily, when the weather, a very heavy monsoon en route, and it was fready threatening, thickened, the sea began while attempting to make the port that she to rise, wind blew at typhoon force, with heavy ran on the Trident Shoal on Thursday, 31st rain-squalls, and then the Admiral sent an order August. Her guns and heavy gear were taken to stop further work, fearing for the lives of the into boats and she was successfully towed off men and the shifety of the ully, and sending a next day by the N. D. L. s.s. Kedah, without gunboat to convey the salvage party to shelter having sustained much damage. After coaling until the storm passed. It is believed that in she came on to Singapore for examination and one hour more the Sully would have been dry-docking, if necessary. successfully floated, and the disappointment to all concerned, at the fortuitous chance that divers who reported that she had not been snatched success from them when almost in badly, hurt, and as it was not considered their very grasp, can be better imagined that necessary in the circumstances to put her described. The typhoon passed at length, but was succeeded by a strong southerly galt, terday afternoon for Gorman East Africa. and on returning to the scene it was the other portion drifting down near the vertical rock alongside the stranded cruiser, while the sea all around was covered with beams and planks, the dibris from the ruined pontoon, and the divers' stages and platforms. The Sully. which had been sunk again to make her more the vessel well over the rocks until her secure for riding out the coming storm, remained intact, the patching on her bottom not being damaged in the slightest degree. The lu and calm as the centre of the typhoon passes over the scene was taken advantage of to make everything secure and taut again preparatory for the outer voitex passing over them and that had a good deal to do with the absence of all damage to the Sully, for several junks san as did a steamer which had but just been bu and launched in Haiphong, only the truck of her mainmast remaining above water. salvage boat, Kong Nam, was run shelter and thus escaped without damage whatever The cofferdam having been destroyed beyond the possibility of repair the salvage of the Sully will now essayed by means of further lightening her and pumping her dry Some of the pumps were sunk by the breaking up of the cofferdam, but as they are located it is expected they will be recovered by the divers, another batch of whom have been requisitioned and leave for the scene either to-morrow or on Saturday. Despite this disheartening misidventure, hopes are still rife with the salvage party, who are determined to strain every effort to salve the cruiser, and only give up when she is off the rocks, or the French authorities decide otherwise.

MANILA HOSI-ITALS.

The improvement of t'e hospital facilities of Manila during the last year is one of the most encouraging indications of progress towards new set of social conditions. Indifference to disease and suffering is characteristic of civilized peoples, and with the growth of civilization comes all kinds of relief and preventative measures for the decrease of human misery.

One year ago the San Juan de Dios hospital and the civil hospital were the principal refuges of the afflicted, and these institutions were usually crowded to the limit of their capacity.

There has been a notable increase of interest in the public relief of sickness, and this has culminated in the opening of several new hospitals. The latest is the Spanish Cholera Hospital which is a most worthy institution and nught to do a great deal of good. The very fact of such an institution being opened by the Spanish citizens will do much to disarm prejudice against the treatment being used for the prevention and cure of cholera.

The St. Paul's Hospital has been opened with one of the most complete and commodisus equipments in the orient and its comfortable wards and cool corridors are a heaven of rest for many a sufferer. No more important event has taken place during the year than the opening of the big institution in the walled city.

The St. Luke Free dispensary has been doing good work for some time and with the new facilities now to be employed will have a greatly enlarged usefulness. Bishop Brent has laboured strepuously to maintain the work, and deserves credit for the results accomplished with small working capital.

The free dispensary established by Dr. Stuntz will soon be in working order and will fill another place on the programme of public charity of the most necessary kind. It is the intention of the managers of this institution to make a specialty of teaching native women the care of children and the simpler laws of health that everyone ought to know, and thus help to alleviate the deplorable conditions which now exist among the poor class of Filipinos.

All this is most encouraging. When a people begins to take an interest in the health of its poor, it means the awakening of a public conscience and a spirit of attitism that will inevitably raise the level of life for the pation. Manila may be said to be nearing the front rank in the matter of good hospitals and the direct and indirect results will be far reaching for the public good.—Cablenews.

> THE SINGAPORE MURDER. A BASELESS STORY.

With regard to an account which appeared

in a local paper yesterday, says the Stratts

we are informed by the Police authorities that there is no truth in any part, of the story, with the exception of the statement, published by us at the time of the discovery, that the murdered man's body was in the Regimental Swimming Tank at Tanglin. Even the date given is wrong, as the 29th of July was a Saturday mains of a rikisha having been found in the investigation, Mr. Hoover of the Jinrikishs and Hackney Carriage L partment declares that there is no rikisha missing. The man who was alleged by insinuation to have committed the crime and to be in hiding was at-his work yesterday. That Private Short was murdered is made clear from the marks found on the THE merchants and gentry of Shensi have body, and it is for the Police to get to the bot, been noting with rolling green eyes the profits, tom of the affir. One circumstance that works to be undertaken only by Chinese in other Europeans in a rikisha in the neighbour-

THE MCCIDENT TO THE "SEEADLER," NEAR SINGAPORE.

Exchanges to hand from the southern settlenow busy thying to salve the long-stranded ment give details of the accident to the German critiser Secadier as reported to us by wire from census of opinion among the party that, but for our correspondent at Singapore. The Struits Times, of the 8th inst., refers to the accident in the ifollowing terms: Misfortune seems to follow the German

the went ashore on the Trident Shoal off Labuan and came to Singapore for repairs after being towed off. And now she is hard

The Sceadler when she got ashore at Labuan was on her way from Yap in the Caroline

The bottom of the cruiser was examined by into dock she proceeded, on her voyage yes-

The Secadler left Singapore at about halffound that the inside of the pontoon past five o'clock and was soon going nearly had been completely ripped out, the pon- full speed. About half-past six, without any toon, or all that was left of it, being warning, a violent shock of the collision was broken into two irregular parts, one of which felt throughout the ship and the greatest condrifted in shore, in a dilapidated condition, sternation prevailed on board as her hottom was heard grating upon a reef. The Secadler Japan Chronicle. hid run on the Kent Rocks. Engines were reversed and every possible means was adopted to get her off, but all to no purpose: She was hard and fast on the reef. Her speed carried BOAS SHOWED ABOVE WATER.

That is to say, so far as can be ascertained up to the present moment, the hull must be on the rocks to the extent of about half its length.

end is affoat. The Kent Rocks are about ten miles from ingapore and about half a mile to a mile distant from the ordinary route followed by trading and mail steamers. They are submerged, being about six feet below water, but they have deep water all round-something like 18 to 20 feet. The Secadler draws about three fathoms. She went ashore at high tide.

When all attempts to get her off under her wn steam had failed, she was lightened forward and preparations made for another effort. at refloating her at high water this morning at seven o'clock: and a boat was despatched back to Singapore for assistance. The attempt, however, proved unavailing, and to-day-she emains hard and fast on the rocks.

When news of the accident, was brought Mr. G. Kiliani, the German Consul General, he advised Tanjong Pagar Dock and they des-

TUGS AND SALVAGE GEAR

to the striken cruiser. To-night between seven and eight o'clock, when the tide is at its highest, it is expected things will be in shape to permit of another attempt being made to get the vessel off. So far as can be learned the cruiser does not appear to be making water very seriously, but it is certain that she must have sustained great damage to her keel, which had already been injured when she went on the shoal at Labuan.

The tides at present are rising at a rate of about three inches a day so that there is that circumstarce in favour of salvage being successfully accomplished; but expert opinion points to the operations being of a very difficult nature. Her guns and other movable armament and heavy gear will have to be lightered into tongkang before she can be got

The Secadler is a third class steel cruiser with twin screws, one funnel and two masts. Her length is 246 feet, beam 36 feet 5 in., and mean draught 15 feet. She was built at Hamburg in 1892. She has a displacement of 1640 tons, an indicated horse power of 2700, and a speed of 16 knots. Her coal capacity is 250 tons and the is fully loaded. There is a threeinch deck over her vital parts and elsewhere r.r inch deck of steel. Her armament is eight 4.1 inch quick-firers, five 1 pr., revolving cannon, two 311 inch machine guns and two torpedo tubes. Her complement is 130 all told

THE PROPOSED SUGAR MONOPOLY.

A JAPANESE JOURNAL'S CRITICISM The Nichi-Nichi devotes an article to the

subject of the proposed Government Monopoly

of sugar, of which it disapproves. "The report that the Government has under contemplation a proposal to make sugar a State Monopoly is now being persistently circulated," says the Tokyo journal, "and, judging from what the Government has done in schemes of a similar nature in the past, it is not at all improbable that it may at any moment decide upon such a monopoly. In these circumstances, it is not out of place to record our distinct disapproval of the proposed scheme before it is too late. The fact that it is fundamentally wrong for a Government to engage in any profit-making business is widely admitted, the argument being that State intervention or ownership militates against the improvement and progress which would be possible if industry is left to the competition of private individuals. The interference of the Government in business undertakings is permissible only where it is necessitated by the exigencies of administration, or the character of the industry is so extensive that it cannot be absolutely necessary for the purposes of taxation. Sugar is one of those commodities the taxation of which should be of a simple character. In such countries as France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, where the production of sugar is of great Times of 8th inst., concerning the murder of quantity, it is taxed by an ordinary pro-Private J. Short of A. Co., Pherwood Foresters, cess, and the same is true even in Russia, which is known as being foremost in the matter of Government monopolies. In short, there is no country in the world where sugar is made an object of State monopoly, in Japan the domestic production of sugar only amounts to 10 or 20 per cent, of the total consumption, all the remainder being imported not a Friday. The tale of the half burned re- from abroad. For this reason it is very easy to impose a tax on imported sugar at the Customs neighbourhood is without foundation. After or in the bonded warehouses, while the Japanese Yeffmeries, being located at Tokyo, Osaka, and Dairi only, their control for the purposes of by which Mr. A. Birnbaum, a young German, taxation is exceedingly simplified The Sugartax has been increased three times since it was. first imposed in 1901, and the increase has been extraordinary. There has been; no difficulty in the working of the tax, and the Government has been chabled to obtain estimated revenue. There is no reason, thereknown is that, on the night when the murder fore, why an article, the taxation of which is so took place, a European was seen pulling two simple, with its yield assured so long as an extremely high tax is not imposed, should be is felt for them in Singapore, says the local made a Government monopoly at the expendi- Times,

ture of much money and trouble. If sugar must be made a monopoly, it may in time. found necessary to abolish the ! and, Business, Sake, and Soy taxes, the Government becoming the landowner as well as manufacturer of the various articles.

"It is said," continues the Wicht-Nicht,

"that the proposed sugar monopoly is necessary for the purpose of offering it as security for a foreign loan to be raised in future. Such ap argument, if true, is all the more surprising. We have all along maintained that the offering of such securities for the foreign loans has been a piece of inexcusable financial incapacity. Perhaps there may have been some excuse for offering security for the first and second loans, which were raised at A time when the fortunes of war remained uncertain, but it must be regarded as a distinct failure on the part of those who are responsible for the financial policy of this country that they could not rectify the former mistakes when negotiating the later loans. Under such circumstances, any proposal which tends towards a repetition of a similar mistake can hardly be passed unnoticed. It would be the height of absurdity that the sugar industry, which has been making very hopeful progress in this country of late years, should be strangled to death for the benefit of a policy the unwisdom of which is so apparent. But even supposing that Japan's financial credit had become so low as to make it absolutely necessary to pledge some security for the raising of a foreign loan, there is no necessity of making sugar a State monopoly. In such a case it would be sufficient if the Government pledged the revenue from' the Sugar-tax as security; there can be no difference for the purposes of security whether sugar remains a private business or a Government undertaking. In short, the proposed sugar monopoly, whether it is intended as a means of defraying war expenses or security for a foreign loan, would be a most inadvisable

> A CHINESE SCARE. POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS. BILL AND PLACARD AGITATION,

measure to be adopted by the Government,"-

The Chinese community of Singspore are at present being provoked into a state of agitation over a recent act of legislation which may lead The fore part is fixed on the reef and the after to serious consequences, and which the authorities are taking measures to deal with. It will be remembered that among recommendations made for effecting an improvement of the health of the Colony was one to the effect that in all cases where deaths were unregistered by a certified medical practitioner a post-mortem examination should be held on the body. This proposal was discussed at the time but nothing more was heard of it until now, when a certain section of the Chinese ate up in arms against this system, which they say has been put into force and is being practised at the present moment. The town is FLOODED WITH HANDBILLS

calling upon the Chinese and the Mohammedans to combine and co-operate in resisting this practice of post-mortem examinations and appealing to them through their religious feelings to assist in getting it stopped.

The problem is a very delicate one for the Government to landle, if, as the Chinese agitators allege, the system has been adopted of holding such examination of all bodies in cases where a death certificate has not been granted by a recognised medical man. One prominent Chinese who disclaims any knowledge of the origin of these handbills, asserts it as a fact that most of the deaths that occur among the Asiatic population are uncertified, and that therefore if the regulation is, rigidly applied nearly all those who die in Bingapore would have to be examined.

The bills which are being scattered broadcast throughout the town are very violently and hysterically worded; and while not actually inciting the Chinese to violence in order to gain a discontinance of these post-mortem examinations the language employed is not calculated to make for

PEACE AND GOOD ORDER. Is it not a pity, is the question in effect asked on the handbills, that the bodies of dead Chinese should be chopped up and their souls disembodied and spirits denied the pleasures of heaven and consigned to eternal tades. For, of course, it is an article of belief among them that the soul of a disembowelled and dismembered body cannot enter

into the joys of the after life. That there is a well organised body behind the movement is apparent from the energy with which the agitation is being pursued. Handbills are dropped in at every shop door, and placards are also posted on the walls in various parts of the town. The Straits Times says that the matter was reported yesterday (7) inst.) to the President of the Municipal Commissioners, Mr. E. G. Broadrick, and also to the Chief Police Officer, Mr. W. A. Cuscaden, but so far the line of action to be adopted by the authorities has not been decided upon though no doubt stringent measures will be taken to deal promptly with the agitation in its incipiency.

TERMS OF ARMISTICE.

Mr. Matsuoka, Vice-Consul in charge of the Japanese Consulate General at Shanghai, has placed the following official telegram from Mr. Uchida, Japanese Minister to Peking, at the disposal of the Press :-Translation from Japanese Text : Terms of

Armistice published at Tokyo (officially) on the 7th of September !tst. A certain distance (zone of demarcation) shall be fixed between the fronts of the Armies of the two Powers in Manchuria as well as in

the region of Tyr (Tumen River) and. The naval forces of one of the belligetents shall not bombard territory belonging to

or occupied by the other. ard, Maritime captures will not be suspended by the Armistice. 4th, During the term of the Armistice new reinforcements shall not be dispatched to the

theatre of war; those which are en route shall not be dispatched to the north of Moukden on the part of Japan, and to the south of Harbin on the part of Russia. 5th. The Commanders of the Armies and Fleets of the two lowers shall determine on

common accord the conditions of the armistice in conformity with the provisions above enumerated. 6th. The two Governments shall give orders heir Commanders immediately after the signature of the Treaty of Peace in order to

put this protocol in execution.

A YERY sad drowning accident happened at the Singapore Swimming Club, on the and inst. employed by Messis: Behn Meyer & Co. lost his life. The fatality was attended with pathetic circumstances. Mr. Birnbaum was the only son of Brigadier-General Birnbaum and only by last mail he wrote home to his parents congratulating them on their approaching silver wedding, and telling them of a present from him which was to follow, by a later mail. In their bereavement, deep, sympathy

A COMPRADORE'S PROFITS

ON MACAO STEAMER.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before the Chief Justice, the case, Chiu Hok Lam v. She Tat Tsoi, was called on when Mr. H. N Ferrers (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Wilkin on and Griet) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., (instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, of Deacon, Looker and Deacon,

represented the defendant Mr. Pollock stated that in the present action, which was for an account of defendant's profits as compradore to the Hongkong and Macao S.S. Company, two orders had been made, one on July I and the other. on November 4, 1904. The order made in July was for an account of the profits made by the defendant, while the second was for the payments, receipts and net earnings of the defendant and the amount due to plaintiff at 15 per cent on the net earnings. On December 19 the defendant filed a very long detailed account under the order of November 4, which show d a balance due to plaintiff of \$11.31 (defendant having previously paid \$14.99 into The plaintiff was dissatisfied and disputed the account, with the result that a very long inquiry before the Registrar took place and practically the whole of the costs in connection with the action were then incurred Counsel appeared for both sides-Mr. Pollock and Mr. Calthrop. On August 16, this year, the Registrar filed his certificate, finding that the account filed by the defendant was absolutely correct, only the balance shown being due to the plaintiff

The Chief Justice-And now you are applying for judgment?

Mr. Pollock-We have paid more than the binding on both parties. If either party is dis- | which strike terror into the superstitious waythe certificate varied or discharged. The certi- one looks down into an abyss on either side of ficate was filed on August 16 and no application has been made by plaintiff although the backwards and forwards over a face of small, time for such application has now expired.

that they did not get any notice of what the Hosic describes everything that he sees, and Registrar was doing. He read an affidavit by throws new light on the country and its people. Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro which stated that On the road to Tachien-lu he visited O-mei he was not given notice of the settling of the Hisien and went to the top-a height of 10,158 account, despite the fact that he was acting for | feet. The sights to be seen from the summit the defendant, and also one field by Mr. are the "Glory of Buddha"-the reflection of Looker, the plaintiff's solicitor, which deposed the sun on the clouds hanging on the abyss that the Registrar had shown the defendant's below the top of the precipice; the "Myriad solicitor a draft of the certificate before it was | Lights," or lamps which are visible at night in

deposed that he showed Mr. F. X. d'Almada e with Castro a draft of his certificate. There was nothing in the Code to show that it was necessary to give solicitors notice of the settling of the account,

The Chief Justice-Did Mr. d'Almada know of the settling i - Mr. Seth-1 showed him a draft in my

Chambers. Mr. Pollock-I suppose you're not instructed

on that point, Mr. Ferrers? (laughter). The Chief Justice (to Mr. Ferrers)-1 don think you are entitled to much, anyhow. It is clear to me that it would be to your client's advantage to give judgment for \$11.31.

The question of costs was argued; and the Chief Justice ruled that plaintiff was to receive costs up to the time the defendant paid the \$14.99 into Court and in connection with the taking of the account on the Original scale, and that defendant was entitled to his costs

A BROKER'S COMMISSION-

DISPUTED IN COURT.

rath inst.

In Summary Jurisdiction at the Supreme Court this afternoon, before the Puisne Judge, a claim in respect of brokerage was heard, the parties being Tseang For Ming and Chui Yik Pan, brokers of 53 Wellington Street, and 40 Des Vœux Road, plaintiffs, and Choy Yee, described as gentleman of 11 Wongneicheong Road, defendant. Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs and Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, represented the defendant.

It was explained that the claim was one per cent commission on the sum of \$60,000 which the plaintiff obtained for the defendant on the security of a first mortgage secured on Marine Lot No. 18, and amounting in all to \$621.

One of the plaintiffs said he was asked to obtain the loan at the rate of 81 per cent per annum, but this he could not do, and subsequently informed the defendant that he could put the matter through at the rate of \$8.50 per \$1,000 per month. He was asked to endeavour to arrange at a cheaper rate; but this he was unable to do, and defendant accepted at this rate. Negotiations were entered into regarding the mortgage deed, but the arrangements fell through and the money was never advanced. Tseng For Ming had nothing to do with the matter in question,-In cross-examination, Chiu Yik Pan said that a man named Chan of Des Vœux Road was going to advance the money. He was the person whom witness

first approached on the matter; he never saw anyone else on behalf of the defendant. Mr. Beavis.-Do you know anyone of the name of Rumjahn?-I saw him once or twice. Oh I quite so; you saw Rumjahn ?- Not about

this loan. Did you never see Mr. Rumjahn once. about this loan at any time?-I told him about the

Did you see Mr. Rumjahn more than once about this proposed loan?-I saw him twice. Did you see him more than twice?-Well, I saw him several times, but I did not mention

anything about the money. In fact, you saw him several times didn't you?-Yes, I saw him a good many times.

And about this loan too?-Yes. Several times about this loan?-Yes. In what solicitor's office?-Mr. Folmes.

In fact you worried the defendant and Mr. Rumjahn about this money?. You wanted your commission?-Well, I expected some commission if the matter went through. Continuing, witness said the arrangement

was that if he was able to find a man to advance the money he was entitled to his commission. It was not a question of no mortgage, no commission. He admitted that he was not entitled to his commission until after the mortgage deed was executed, but, the proposed mortgagee was willing to advance the money on the title deeds offered by the morigagor, who, however, was unwilling to accept the

Judgment was reserved.

HONGKONG: A CLEAN PORT.

Ten days having elapsed since the last case of plague and the health of the Colony being otherwise good, the Issue of clean-bills of health has been resumed as from to-day-the sath September.

A TRAMP TO THIBET.

BRITISH CONSULTURNED BACK ON THE

Mr. Alex. Hosic is a traveller as well as his Majesty's Consul-General at Chengtu, the capital of China's largest province. In 1883 he journeyed along the Thibetan road from Chengtu and crossed into Yunnan little dreaming that twenty years later he would again find himself in Szechuan facing westwards. But such proved to be the case, and a diary of his travels over close upon fourteen hundred miles appears in the form of a White Paper issued to Parliament. The traveller writes of his experiences with a lively sense of their romant nature and with distinct literary skill. interesting volume, which consists of closely-printed pages, is issued as "China No. 1 (1905). Report by Mr. A. Hosie, his Majesty's Consul-General at Chengtu, on a journey to the Eastern Frontier of Thibet (with a map)." Setting out from Chengtu, where one can observe a confused mass of greenery lit up in February and March by the bright yellow blossoms of the rape, and in May and August by golden patches of ripening grain Mr. Hosie journeyed on the great highway which connects the city with Lhasa, and for the first days passed with his caravan through a country riddled with irrigating streams and canals, with alders fringing every watercourse and beans blossoming in the dikes between the paddy plots. By this same road trave the Chinese Imperial Residents for Thibe! along it devout pilgrims, eager to look upon

THE FACE OF THE DALAI LAMA. Some of the latter take years over the journey, but the Imperial couriers, with relays of loose, slippery stories and at times descends Mr. Ferrers said that the whole point was into gorges where Nature has run riot. Mr. the gulfunderneath; and the Snowy Mountains The Registrar, Mr. Seth, was called and he of Thibet. Mr. Hosie was however disappointed

> THE SUPERNATURAL VISIONS. night around.

THIBETAN LADIES. and sprightliness of demeanour distinguished Tafted.

AT THE BOUNDARY LINE.

Passing over many pages of this interesting narrative of a journey through a wonderful country we arrive at the stage where Mr. Hosie's caravan reached the steep hillside whose ridge marks the boundary between China and Thibet. Mr. Hosie describes how he met the lama himself, travelling in a green sedan chair borne by four Chinese bearers, with relief bearers and escorted by a retinue of from thirty to forty men. This betan and Chinese, some of the latter with buttons on their official hats. There was a running fire of questions as to their respective destinations, and one grey-beardedold man asked Mr. Hosie whether he was going into Thibet. When he answered that he was proceeding only as far as the frontier, he said, "You have not far to go," and such proved to be the case, for he soon arrived at the top of a steep hillside the ridge of which forms the boundary line between the two countries. Under this follows :brow he was met by the Chinese authorities, who again begged him not to cross the boundary line, which lay a few yards above him.

AN INVASION RESISTED. Having been reassured that he had not the slightest intention of setting a foot in Thibet, they begged him to wait a few minutes, until they made the necessary disposition of troops along the boundary line, which was guarded on the Thibetan side by armed soldiers. In a few minutes he was invited to ascend the brow of the hill, where he found the Thibetan soldiers arranged in a line running north-east and south-west. In front of the Thibetan soldiers another line of Szechuan Thibetan soldiers, equal in number to the latter, was drawn up. The Thibetan soldiers, who were armed with matchlocks and swords, were under the command of a Chief, and a lama with a gilt pagoda hat stood by his side .- Trere was perfect silence as, escorted by the Chinese authorities, he went up to the boundary: stone which marks the frontier of the two countries, but he could see a fixed determination on the faces of the troops to resist any attempt on his part to cross into Thibet. The boundary stone, which stands some 30 yards to the north-east of an obo by the roadside, is a well worn, four-sided pillar of sandstone, about. feet in height, each side measuring some it inches. There was no inscription on the stone. and when unthinkingly he made a movement to look for writing on the Thibetan side, the Chinese officials at once stepped in front of him and barred the road to Thibet.

A VIEW OF THIBET, Looking into Thibet the eye met a sea of grass-covered treeless hills, and from the valley at the foot of the Ning-ching Shan rose smoke from the camp fires of 400 Thibetan troops charged with the protection of the frontier. There was no time to make a prolonged inspection, for the Chinese authorities were anxious for him to leave as soon as possible As he had attained one of the objects of his journey -- a visit to the eastern frontier of Thibet -- he had no wish to remain longer, and mounts ing their horses, they rode down the Chinese slopes of the Ning-ching Shan. No sooner had they descended, than first a mounted scout, and then swarms of Thibetans on foot, rushed to a hill-top commending a view of their road back to Pang-mu-lang, and he was under the impression that they were satisfied that they had successfully resisted a British invasion

from the east,

Mr. Hosis returned to the Chengtu plain three months after leaving it, and exchanged the clear, sunny, buoyant atmosphere of the western highland for the dark, cloudy, depressing climate of the capital of Szechuan.

FUN IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

TAFT OUT-TAFTED.

An intensely amusing scene occurred in Profit and loss account...... Queen's Road Central this forencon, affording mirth for the spectators and the "victim" alike. A European visitor to the Colony, of enormous, may we say elephantine, proportions. who recalled the great Tait, elected to have a chair-ride. Hailing a couple of coolies outside the Hongkong Hatel he peremptorily ordered them to make ready for his "burly" frame. The coolies might not have disdained a dainty Chinese lady, or a miniature school boy, but when they were confronted with Goliath, and all the giants rolled into one they became manifestly dismayed and started to hobble off as best they could. But the massive, Christmas-like revelation of a man-who may have seemed like an ogre to the coolieswas also a bit of a sprinter. He was up to the chair in two hops and neatly caught the rear coolie by the dest manipulation of a shepherd's crook. Then he solemnly set the chair down in the roadway and started to encase himself inside. Now, many ordinary people find it a matter of trouble to seat themselves in these slim receptacles, but when this Gargantuan attempted the task he had to exercise the patience of Job before it was completed. Fortunately it was a cool day. By this time a crowd of chair coolies. ricksha-pullers and the riff-raff who are always horses, are able to carry messages from Lhasa to be found on such occasions assembled in -to the nearest telegraph office, 1,300 miles the middle of the street and started to laugh. amount into Court. The law on the subject is away, at Fachien-lu-in less than 20 days. That brought the Europeans to the scene, for I think quite clear; the Registrar's finding is The road is barred by lofty mountain ranges, it is morally certain that when a coolie starts to laugh he has an object in view. satisfied he can apply within 21 days to have farers, and so parrow are some of the spurs that When the large-sized visitor had safely ensconsed himself in the chair the real the roadway, while in places the path zigzags fun began. The front coolie bent down and heaved. He found himself on his back in two seconds and wondered what had happened. The chair hadn't moved. Then both the coolies with a heap of "peching" and wrestling and shouting of "Both together" made a grand magnificent effort. That failed. By this time the street was thronged with onlookers. who agreed that nothing so funny had been witnessed since the days of George the First The air rang with laughter and a lady who came out of a shop near by laughed so ecstatically that she nearly had a fit and had to be patted on the back and embraced and finally led away before she recovered. The gentleman who was causing the block in the traffic and formed the centre of attraction sat severe-Reserved by the priesthood for the ly in his chair with a mild smile on his superstitious pilgrims who annually throng face. Probably he thought this was the rethe mountain, so he turned in to a service gular performance when a new comer esheld in the temple just under the summit, sayed to enter a chair. By this time The abbot, in full canonicals, recited prayers, the chair-coolies were swearing at each other interspersed with the beating of drums and the with a fluency and vigour that "brought down clashing of cymbals, the pilgrims sittings on the house." People laughed till they were sore. benches and standing around, with their eager | The more the others laughed the stronger faces lit up by the glare of many candles. It grew the language of the distracted coolies. A was a weird spectagle, he says, and one will poor mongrel dog sat up on his hindlegs and agree with him if the imagination can picture a | plainly said that this was better than stealing temple high up on a mountain side, with faint | scraps from the Central Market. The visitor lights twinkling far below and the stillness of | was evidently a personage of great importance for he remained at his ease—that is to say wedged in on all sides—and waited It Tachien-lu, exceeding the Chinese in developments: If he had only made habitants, were "the dull-red and grey woollen. a speech the show would have been gowned Thibetan men and women, moving complete. When the chair-coolies had exwith that free and easy gait unknown to their | hausted themselves they set to work again. Chinese neighbours. The Thibetan ladies, and again and yet again. The poles held for when clean and well-dressed, as Mr. Hosie | a wonder, and at last the chair rose, apparently saw them in Tachien-lu, will take rank with of its own accord; the passenger waved goodtheir European sisters. Many beautiful women | bye to the crowd and went off in the direction were long silk gowns and long red-topped of Battery Path. People who saw the scene in boots, and ornaments of gold. Dark brown | Queen's Road are still laughing as they think eyes, finely-cut features, an excellent carriage, of the ludicrous sight. Taft, alas, was out-

> THE DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP CO_{ij} LD_{ij}

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-second ordinary general meeting, to be held at the offices of the company, on Saturday, the 23rd inst., at noon, is as

The general managers have now to submit to the shareholders their report on the twentysecond year's working of the company, ended 30th June, 1905.

After paying all running expenses, premia of insurance, remuneration of consulting committee, auditors' fees, the amount at credit of profit and loss account-including \$ 26.060. difference in amount realized by the sale of Thales and Halloong, and their book valuesis \$196,100.55, and with the consent of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate this as

"To pay a dividend on the capital of the company of 7%, which will absorb \$70,000, to write off \$46,461.76 from the value of the company's properties on the June 30th last, being the equivalent of 8% thereon, and to transfer \$79,638.79 to the credit of the reserve fund."

During the year, the steamers. Thales and Halloong have been sold, at what must be considered satisfactory prices, considering their age, and that they were too small to prove remunerative in our trade.

During the period under review, cargo on the coast has been fairy plentiful, but with the keen competition still existing, rates are not high enough to show large profits. We are pleased to report that the company

continues to command the confidence of shippers, and a full proportion of the trade to and from the ports to which its steamers run. The Emma Luyken was chartered to meet requirements during some of the busiest months

of the year. Advantage was taken of the demand formoney at the Chinese New Year to invest the available funds of the company in first class mortgages, at good rates of interest. The valuations of company's surveyors shows that

the properties held by the company form ample

security for the advances made. The steamers of the company are in first class order, the Hailan having undergone an extensive overhaul in her engine room.

The amount appearing as freight due and accounts receivable on 30th June have since

been collected. CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Since last general meeting, Mr. A. G. Gresson resigned his seat on the board and the Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson was invited to fill the vacancy. The committee now consists of the Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, the Hon. Mr. R Shewan, Mr. C. H. Thompson and Mr. A. G. Wood, who retire in terms of the Articles of Association, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election,

AUDITORS.

The present accounts have been audited by Mesers, W. H. Potts and J. E. Bingham (the latter acting in the absence of Mr. A. R. Lowe). Messrs. Poits and Lowe retire, but offer themselves for re-election,

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO. General Managers,

SATURDAY SEPTEM	1BEK 10, 1903, W
	Bulgara Crass Constant Constant
301H JOHE, 1905.	By agency commission
Capital account:—20,000 shares	agency charges
at \$50\$1,000,000 00	ing 31st December, 1904, to
Underwriting account of the com-	directors, committees and au-
Dany	ditors 14.
Sundry accounts payable	, bonus on contributions ac-
Unpaid bonus	1904, (declared 14th April, 1905) 293, balance 1,485
Profit and loss account	
\$1,503,683.54	WORKING ACCOUNT, 1905.
Value of the Co.'s	On 30th June, 1905.
steamers: - Hallan,	To not premium from 1st January
Hailong, Be Thales,	to 30th June, 1905 \$3,092
as per lastreport5875,000.00	, interest
Less book value of s.s.	
Thales\$ 45,000 00	S3,225
Less book value of s.s.	By agency commissions
Halloong	agency charges 207
now sold 105,000.00 \$150,000.00 \$725,000.00	, remuneration for half-year end-
Value of buoys and	ors, committees and auditors 15
moorings at Swatow, Amoy, Tamsui and	, losses and claims paid 603
Hongkong, steam	,, balance
launch and wharf at Hongkong, as per	\$3,225
last report	BALANCE SHEET
Less amount written off	On 30th June, 1905.
gene id meeting 1,662.62 40,772.05	To capital 10,000 shares of \$250
Loans on mortgage 536,000 00	each-\$2,500,000 upon which
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking	up
Corporation,	,, Reserve Fund,— Silver
Sundry accounts receivable from	Sterling £20,000— 213,333,33
agencies, &c 52,924.81	2,06
Coal account, stock in hand 2,356.40 Hongkong & Shanghai Banking	Tounclaimed bonus and dividend 39, exchange fluctuation account 30
Corporation (Fixed deposit) 50,000 00	, investment fluctuation account 20
\$1,503,683.54	,, working account, 1904, balance 1,48; ,, working account, 1905, balance 2,339
	n re-insurance fund £97,868, 8.9 1,04;
PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED	pense account £40,289.16.8 420
To dividend paid for year ending	, sundry creditors
30th June, 1904 \$ 40,000,00	" bills payablo
To amount written off for deprecia- tion for year ended 30th June,	\$9,04
1904	By cash on current account with
To exchange account	the Hongkong and Shanghai
To remuneration to consulting com-	Banking Corporation
To remineration to general mana-	Hongkong, Shanghai and Sin-
gers for office expenses, for 12	gapore
To balance	debeatures and other securities
	in Hongking, Shanghai and Singapore
By balance of profit and loss ac-	amount invested in London, .
count, 30th June, 1904	Deposited in banks £ 94,000. 0.0
By interest on mortgages account 28,275.41	I Invested in sterling
By coal account	securities 262,933.18.5
of s.s. Thales and the amount	paper 8,450. 0.0
realised on her sale	Invested in sterling mortgage at
By difference between book value of s.s. //ailoong and the amount	Hongkong 20,000, 0.0
By profit on running the company's	(Market value at
steamers during the year 50,340.51	date) £385,383.18.5 4,11
\$250,546 22	By amount inve ted in Melbourne,
We have compared the above statement with	viz. :—
the books and vouchers of the company and	Deposited in banks £ 2,000.0.0
found the same in accordance therewith W. HUTTON POTTS.	securities 16,128.6.0
J. E. BINGHAM, F.I.A. (N.Z.)	(Market value at
Auditors.	date)
Hongkong, 11th September, 1905.	By amount invested in Ye kohama,
	viz :—
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF	Deposited in banks Yen 80,000,00 Japanese securities
CANTON, LIMITED.	held to conform
The report for presentation to the share-	Law passed in
holders at the thirty-second ordinary meeting	1903 100,000.00
to be held at the society's offices at noon on Thursday, the noth October, next, is as fol-	Yen 180,002,00 20

The report for presentation to the holders at the thirty-second ordinary to be held at the society's offices at Thursday, the 19th October, next, is as fol-

The directors have now to submit to the shareholders a report of the business of the society for the year 1904, and for the six months ending the 30th June 1905.

1904,-The net premium collected for the year, after deducting returns and reinsurances, amounts to \$4,587,357.20. After providing for a bonus of 20 per cent, on contributions paid in May last, there remains at credit of working account a balance of \$1,485,921.82, as per annexed statement.

The directors recommend that this sum be appropriated as follows:-A dividend to shareholders of \$40 per share...... \$ 400,000.00 An addition to the silver reserve fund of.....

An addition to the sterling reserve find of £20,000 at exchange 18. tolda martine minimum Carried forward to underwriting suspense account to close the

account for the year 1904...... 713,588.49 \$1,485,921.82

1905.-The balance to the credit of this year's account amounted on the 30th June 1905, to \$1,339,112.23, as per annexed state-

Since the last general meeting Mr. E. S. Whealter has resigned his seat on leaving the Colony, and Mr. G. H. Medhurst of Messes. Dodwell & Co., Ld., has joined the board. In accordance with clause 86 of the articles of association Mr. N. A. Siebs and Mr. A. G. Wood retire, but offer themselves for re-election AUDITORS.

In the absence of Mr. A. R. Lowe, the board appointed Mr. J. E. Bingham to audit the present accounts in his place. . Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. R. Lowe retire, but offer themselves for re-election. H, W. SLADE, ... Chairman, Hongkong, 15th September, 1905.

Following are the accounts :--WORKING ACCOUNT, 1904. On 30th June, 1905. To working account, balance on 30th June, 1904, brought forward (sterling portion converted

rojd. 39,522.1 To net premium from 1st July to 31st December, 1904 1,694,490.63

Less difference in exchange

(due to conversion of sterl-

ing portion of above at is.

at 1s. 1od.) \$2,078,997.41

\$3918,\$37.77 Winner:- J. E. Blogham,

15,459.08 23,588.34 39,112.23 193,368.53

Yen 180,000,00 202,835.55

By amount at debit of branches 808,191.4B and agencies " sundry debtors.....

\$9,043,223.18 Sterling exchange taken at. 18. 10 d. W. J. SAUNDERS,

We have compared the above statements with the books, vouchers, and securities at the head office, and with the returns received from the various agencies of the society, and have found the same to be correct.

W. HUTION POTTS. . E. BINGHAM, F 1.A., (N.Z.), Hongkong, 15th September, 1905.

MARINE COURT BOATMEN FINED.

Before the Hon, Mr. Basil Taylor, Marine Magistrate, P.C. Norman charged two boatmen with unlawfully disobeying the orders of the Harbour Master by obstructing the approaches to the Harbour Master's what in Victoria Harbour on the 8th inst. P.C. Norman proved the obstruction and the men were fined 33 or 7 days' imprisonment each. E. I. Meugens, second boarding officer, charged four other poatmen with a similar offence, at the same place, and they, having no defence were also fined \$3 or 7 days each.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR LAUNCH BUNK.

About two o'clock this afternoon the steam launch Tai Yuck Fung; belonging to Messrs. A S. Watson & Co., Ld., was leaving the Pottinger Pier steps for one of the vessels in the harbour, when, as the coxswain alleges, the Bank launch Way Foong, going from west to east, ran into her, striking her with such force on the port side as to start her stem and turn it almost to right angles with her bows. The Tai Yuck Fong at once began to fill with water, and to prevent her sinking entirely she was hauled back and made fast to the pler, where she now les almost entirely submerged, with the hull full of water and a heavy list to statboard. The usual inquiry, when held, will no doubt place the blame for this accident where it belongs.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RBSERVE ASSOCIATION.

The principal scores for the 200 yards pool \$2,039,475,30 | competition at King's Park, on Saturday, were as follows:-J.E. Bingham 38+28-66; L. G. Bird 59+6=6(: F. J. Philpotts 60+4=64; F Fisher 60+4=64; W. T. Edwards 50+14=64; C. Cottier 55+8=631 J. Rankin 50+12=62; C. B. H. Beavis 57+4-61,

PROPERTY SALE

Close upon 9,000 square feet of Crown land adjoining Tai Hang Inland Lot No. 126, Tai Hang village, are to be sold by public auction at the P.W.D. offices on the a5th instif The boundary measurements are 1-north 100, south 100, sast 87', west 87', or a total area of 8,700 feet. The land is subject to an annual rent of \$90, and the upset price at which it will be offered is \$4,350. Special conditions provide, that the purchaser of the lot is to cut away to such levels as the Director of Public Works may approve within, 15 months; of the date of sale the portion of the hill falling within its boundaries and also the portions extending: over a width of 15 fest outside and along the south boundary and a width of 6 feet outside and along the west boundary. The purchaser shall also cut the hill to such a slope as to obviate the risk of landslips or construct such retaining walls as may be necessary for that purpose. The purchaser is to form a road 30 feet. wide along the east side of the lot and a lane 15 feet wide along the north side of the lot to such levels as the D. of P. W. may, direct and to his satisfaction.

THE BARTHQUARE AT MACAO.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Macao, 10th September, 1905. At twenty-five minutes past one o'clock in

the afternoon yesterday a sharp shock of earthquakewas felt throughout the city which created a good deal of alarm amongst the inhabitants, 00,000.00 It was the severest shock yet felt in the series of sismic disturbances commencing about two. months ago. In violence and duration yesterday's shock exceeded the two very severe ones 53,333.33 felt on the 11th-12th August. The shock of 5,189.77 Saturday, like those of last month, was preceded 05,007.61 by two loud reports very similar to the explo-6,445.80 sion of heavy artillery. The rumblings then 85,921.82 | followed and the oscillating movement was felt 19,112.23 immediately after. For the rest of the day 43,930.00 | there were continual slight tremors.

It was reported that Government House sustained some slight damage, the outer walls being slightly cracked in places, but not sufficient to cause any alarm. The Treasury Building (Fazenda) also suffered some damage of a similar nature. Some private houses also on the Praya Grande were more or less severely damaged, the only actual collapses occurring in the Chinatown. On account of this collapse 96,026.40 a few pedestrians received a few scratches and bruises from the falling bricks and masonry, but no serious personal injuries were reported.

The gaol-was entirely empty, all the prisoners having been removed to the San Francisco and Monte Fort prisons so the slight damage done to the gaol caused no concern. A minor shock was felt at 3 s.m. to-day

("unday),

INTERNED RUSSIAN WARSHIPS, The Shanghai Taotai has wired to the

Waiwupu and Viceroy Chou Fu regarding the interned Russian warships to the effect that as peace had been concluded between Japan and Russia, the Russian Consul demanded to -inspect the arms and ammunition dismounted 10,761.82 from the interned Russian warships and that the Russian Consul will make more important claims and therefore it is desired that, due in structions from the Waiwupu and the Viceroy be soon given to him,—The S. C. D. Journal,

THE P. M. S. S. "SIBBRIA"

MAKES A RECORD PASSAGE.

The P. M. S. Stberia arrived Yokohama on the gust ult., after making a record trans-Pacific passage by the Honolulu route. Her arrival caused a great deal of comment as she was not scheduled to appear in the Harbour until Sunday, and inquiry elicited the fact that not only had her passage been unusually speedy but it had broken all previous records. Good as her performance was, it might have been even better but for a delay at Honolulu which caused her to go easily to the Midway Islands, as it is desirable to approach these islands in daylight as they are very low and consequently a danger at night. To approach thus it was necessary to go from Honolula at a reduced speed. Even with this drawback the actual steaming time was only thirteen days, seven hours. From San Francisco to Honolulu the trip was done in 4 days, 19 hours. 21 mins, which beats the record made by the Korea of 4 days, 23 hours, 15 mins. The Siberia, too, was heavily laden on leaving San Francisco, her draught to Honolulu being 29 feet. At some stages of the journey she did 22 knots and in the last two days she was doing at knots against a strong current. From San Francisco to Honolulu her daily runs were, 381, 438, 446, 455, and 367, the last bringing her into port. From the Midway Islands her runs were 397,-442, 441, 429, and 452, 96 being run to bring her to port on the last day. The route vis

cupied by the journey via Honolulu is sixteen The passage was a most smooth one and was

Honolulu is 6,039 miles as against 4,525

miles direct. The record for the direct route

is held by the Korea which did it in to days.

is hours, is minutes. The time usually oc-

most pleasant, There was a great deal of social activity on board; two balls were given in addition to the usual forms of steamer recreation, and a newspaper, called the Siberia Daily News, was published. The contents of this journal were very amusing, but after leaving the Midway Islands the publishers were, by the courtesy of the Cable authorities, enabled to publish bond fide cables of general news. As many of the messages referred to the peace negotiations they were read with great interest, The money realised by the sale of these papers was voted to the Seamen's Institute in San' Francisco. The printing was done by hectograph.

The passenger list included a number of notabilities. Mr. E. H. Harriman, family and party were on board. Mr. Harriman is the President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and of the Union Railroad and the Southern l'actic Railroad. Mr. Goelet, the multimillionaire, and Mrs. Golet were of his party. Mr. R. P. Schwerin was also on board. Mr. Schwerin is the Vice-President and General Manager of the Pacific Mail Co., President of the O. & O. Co., President and General Manager of the San Francisco and Portland S. S. Con and President of the Portland and Asiatic. Mrs. B. C. Howard and Miss Howard were also among the passengers....

An interesting event on the trip was that at the Midway Islands Mr. Harriman's party went ashore and immediately opened up cable communication with San Francisco and New York. receiving the replies whilst they were there. In one case the reply came within twenty minutes.

Captain J. Tremaine Smith is to be congratulated on a trip which was in every way to excellent and satisfactory.

RUSSIAN PUNERAL

AT MARILA

The funeral service of Assistant Engineer. Nicholass Sokoloff of the Kussian cruiser Oleg took place this morning at El Cementerio del Norte, says the Mantle Timer of 8th inst.

Arrangements for the funeral were made yesterday afternoon. The officers and the choir of sailors of the Oleg came ashore this morning in the launch Fursie and landed at the Binondo canal and took carriages from the office of the Luzon stevedoring company, and proceeded to the morgue of the Sin Lazaro hospital where the hearse containing the casket was met. The proces ion then formed and moved slowly to the cometery. A small marquee had been erected close to the grave where the officers and choir to k up their poitions.

The service of the Greek church was performed by Father Porfice of the Oleg who was assisted by Father George of the cruiser Aurora. The services were most impressive and made so much more so by the surrounding officers in their white uniforms and the priests in their full vestments.

The coffin was a plain white one with white trimmings and bore the late officer's accourtements. A platfrom was erected round the grave which was decorated with pot plants and covered with white cloth. At the head of the grave was a white cross with two arms, emblematic of the Greek faith.

The service is one which very few people have ever seen in the Philippines. The chanting was beautifully done by the choic, which numbered at least twenty voices, all the members being drawn from the enlisted strength of the ship."

Among the many officers who attended were Admiral Enquist, the squadron commander, S. Possokhaw, Chief Engineer Moelline, Paymaster Alexander Afanassief, Lieutenant Baron Buxhoeyeden, Soldajenkoff, Pilipenko, and Zleboff of the Oleg, Commander I ewitschy and number of his officers from the cruiser Aurora, and several from the Zemstchug. Captain L. Dobrotworsky, in command of

the Oleg, has been very ill and is still indisposed; he was not able to be present. Among the floral wreaths which were many were one from each of the cruisers, one from

Admiral Enquist and one from the messmates of the decased.

EXILED AND DYING.

HONGKONG CHINESE STOWAWAYS IN GERMAN NEW GUINEA.

Headed by Mr. Sun Johnson, the editor of the Chinese Herald, a number of representative Chinese merchants and business men resident in Sydney have, with much energy, thrown themselves into the work of endeavouring to secure relief for a number of their coun trymen who are at present detained in German New Guineal, says the Sydney Evening News

of 1st uit. It will be remembered that 23 Chinamen, who had stowed away on the Prinz Waldemar, were discovered when that vessel reached byd-Their presence on board was enforced, and when the vessel left here it was thought that they would be returned to Hongkong, the port at which they stowed away. But they were landed at German New Guinea, tried, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Since then word is said to have been received in Sydney that se eral of the men have died; and, thinking that the climate was unsuitable to them, a number of their fellow-countrymen here have been endeavouring to secure their removal to Hongkong.

In furtherance of this object a deputation attended at the German, Consulate Offices, Bridgestreet, city, to-day, and was introduced by Mr. Sun Johnson. The deputation included the Ven-Archdeacon Langley, the Rev Son Hon Ten, and gentlemen representing in Yik and Lee and Company, Lee Sang and Company, Son Hing Jung and Company, Sun Suey Wah and Company, Kwong War, Chong and Company, Kwong Wing Chong and Company, Kwong Most on and Company, and Quan Lee and Company (representing the Lin Yik Tong; Chinese Merchants' Society), and Mr. Yee Hing, Mr. Lee Chun and Mr Chow Kon (representing the Chinese Commercial Defence Association)

Having stated its desire to, if possible, assist those said to be suffering in German New Guinea, and having expressed a willingness to meet a fine if fine had been imposed, and to contribute towards the cost of removing the men to Hongkong, the deputation was advised that the best course to adopt would be to forward a neti ion to the Governor, Dr. Hahl, at Herbertshohe.

The deputation subsequently writed upon Mr. Bouer, principal agent of the North German Lloyd. Mr. Bouer was at considerable pains to assist the deputation, and also advised a petition to the Governor of German New Guinea. He also suggested an interview on his return with the captain of the Prinz Walde. mar, he being the party which could take action by way of a request for leniency. Meantime Mr. Bouer said he would communicate with the company's agent at German New

The deputation expressed its gratitude for the advice tendered, and action on the lines indicated is, it is understood, to be promptly

COMMERCIAL.

	Quotations for the week close as follows :
*	Hongkong Banks \$900 b. £90/10
	National Banks 38 b.
	Union Insurances 775 b.
	Chin i Traders 80 s.
	Canton Insurances ' 335 b
	Hongkong Fires 336 sa. & b.
	China Fires 86 b.
	H., C. & M. Steamboats 26 b. Indo-Chinas 93 s.
	Indo-Chinas 93 s.
	Douglases 35 b.
	China Sugars 230 b.
	Luzons 17
	Docks 194 s.
	Kowloon Wharfs 101
	Farnhams Tls. 140 b.
	Hongkong Lands 126
	Hongkong Hotels 146
	Humphreys 122 sa. & b.
	Ewo Cottons Tls. 52 b.
	China Providents 9 s.
	Green Island Cemen's 28 sa. & s.
	Electrics 15 sa. & b.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT

In their report of yesterday's date, Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Poits write :-

Business has continued dull during the period under notice, and with the exception of an im- fic typhoon which swept over the settlements provement in Hongkong Banks and Unions and a decline in China Sugars and Luzons, rates remain much the same as last reported Banks,-Hongkong and Shanghai Banks

have considerably improved during the week and sales at \$800 and \$895 have been effected, closing with inquiries for shares at \$900. The London quotation has advanced to £90 tos. od. There is nothing doing in Nationals, but shares

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are still in re- ence in native quarters, hence their reason for day she passed quietly away. Much sympathy can be placed at \$38. quest at \$135. China Traders have been sold | selling. Docks have receded to Tis, 140 owing | is felt for the husband in his begreavement,

firmer and after sales at \$767 and \$770 are in vanced to Tla. 175, but are on the wane Netherlands, writes informing us that ships or demand at \$775. Vangiszes have been dis- to-day. Indos have sagged to Tls. 671 but vessels, arriving in Netherlands-India from more shares are obtainable.

Fire Insurances,-China Fires can be placed at \$86, and Hongkong Fires have found buyers

Shipping.-Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are steady at \$267. Indo Chinas have weakened to 503 and are offering. Douglas Steamships are inquired for at \$35. Shang hai Tu s have changed hands at Tis. 58 (ordinary) and Tis. 481 (preference) and close with sellers at these prices. Quotations for other stocks under this head are unchanged.

Refineries .- China Sugars have declined but are wanted at \$230. Luzons have tumbled to \$17 and are to be had at this rate. In Shapghai, Perak Sugars have changed hands at

Mining.-Chinese Engineerings are inquired for at Tis. 8. Raubs are still in demand at \$33. The crushing for the past four weeks produced 753 ounces smelted gold from 6,077 tons of stone. Orientals are offering in London at 77/- and our local quotation of G. \$19 is purely nominal.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns,-Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have ruled quiet and are on offer at \$194. Farnhams have changed hands at Tls. 140 and more shares are wanted. Kowloon Wharfs have been placed at \$101. Hongkew Wharfs are in the market at Tls, 186 and Amoy Docks are procurable at \$17.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings,-Hongkong Lands have been booked at \$126. Shanghai Lands have sellers at Tis. 122 and Kowloon Lands can be obtained at \$4 . West Points are quoted at \$55. Astor House Hotels have | REGULATIONS for the collection of Crown rent been sold and close in further request at \$27. Hongkong Hotels are inquired for at the im- | the Gasette. proved rate of \$146. Hotel des Colonies have been fixed at Tis. 181 and Tis. 191 and are still wanted at the higher figure. Humphreys's Estate are in request at \$121.

Coton Mills.—Ewos have improved and are asked for at Tls. 52. Internationals have again been placed at Tls. 45 and Laou-Kung-Mows have found purchasers at Tls. 58. Socychees have changed hands' at Tls. 250 and there are further buyers. Hongkong Cottons are offer-

ing at \$141. Miscellaneous - Green Island Cements are obtainable at \$28. A. S. Watsons can be placed at \$14 and Electrics are unaltered at last quotations. Shanghai Waterworks have advanced and are reported sold at Tls. 440. Langkats have sellers at Tls. 1773 ex the interim dividend of Tis. 21 paid in Shanghai to-

FREIGHT. In their circular of the 9th inst., Messrs. t amke & Rogge remark:-The past forinight has witnessed the announcement of a reconciliation between Japan and Russia; but the hopes, cherished in many quarters, that immediately on restoration of peace the recent profound depression in freights would be a thing of the past, were doomed to be disappointed. The political event referred to has tended towards an almost general strengthening of ideas on the part of owners; unfortunately, however, a uniform and material improvement on recent market conditions has by no means been created so far. There is at the close, it is frue, a slight stir in the North, according to Shanghai advices, but the Southern market has as yet exhibited little change of any kind. The near-at-hand future has, no doubt, in store a certain outlet for disengaged tonnage in the shape of berth freights hence and from neighbouring ports to Vladivostock, as soon as the latter port is properly prepared for traffic, again, which does not appear to be the case yet. tering on monthly basis for Russian account, but as far as Japan is concerned, the latter country has since the beginning of the war so extensively increased her mercantile fleet through purchases and captures in addition to building, that she will, though with the task before her of transporting back her troops, etc. consequent upon the evacuation of Manchuria. hardly require to take recourse to fresh chartering on any large scale of foreign tonnage. This is anyhow the view quite lately expressed in certain circles supposed to be in the know.

Saigon to Hongkong.-Owing to a few sales effected lately to Japan and the everyday decreasing arrivals of paddy prices at Saigon are n iw alto, ether above the parity of local values and business is at the moment quite impracticable. Early in the fortnight a boat accepted 12 cents per picul for part c manity.

Saigon/Philippines has a fixture at 24 cents which is anything but a lubrative rate. Fresh demand is not likely to make its appearance before the end of this month.

The charter is reported of a 3,000 tons steamer, from Saigon to one post Japan; rate withheld. Another vessel of similar size is said to have been fixe i in London on basis of about 29/30. cents per picul.

sized vessel to load at Saigon for lava during October; but it ultimately came to naught.

Nothing has been doing in the chartering line from Bangaok and Java to this. In the latter direction some change for the better may be looked for a few weeks hence

Frem Kebao to Shanghai and Hongay to Singapore a settlement each is on record at \$2, and \$2.50 per ton, respectively.

With regard to coal freights from Japan matters are continuing to be in a bad state. Messrs. Holme Ringer & Co., Nagasaki, are writing in their latest circular as follows: "Work has been partially suspended in the coal districts, first by the Bon Festival holidays, and later by beavy rains flooding the mines. The output is consequently more restricted than ever, and prices have advanced about 5 per cent all

round." Two time charters are reported as per list overleaf, both representing extensions of previous engagements.

Sail Freights :- Nothing new. arrived 3rd June.

Disengaged :- German bark Ecuador, 2,193 tons. British bark Andromed , 1,762 tons. British ship Combermene 1,800 tons. British ship Eclipse, 2,969 tons.

Departures :- British ship Travancore, September 4th, for Port Angeles, American shooner Churchill, September 7th; for Astoria. British ship Pass of Brander, September 7th, for Port Townsend.

SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT.

The following extracts of the week's share transactions are from Measrs. J. A. Sullivan and Co.'s share report are published on the 7th September:-Business was practially suspended by a terri-

and caused incalculable losses to cargo stored in the various godowns. Wharf shares have consequently suffered a slight set back in rates, but the actual cost sustained by all the wharf companies is estimated under Tls. 10,000. A reaction in quotation is certain immediately the true facts are brought to the notice of dealers and investors, meanwhile some operators are appeared to be making no progress towards getting cheap shares. Interest, unfortunately, recovery she was removed to the Victoria Hosis high and there is a general want of confid- pital, where she gradually sank, until on Thurs-

consequence of the general want of money longer infected with plague. The prohibition and to-day demand is quoted 2/8 5/16. As a of importation of some articles is also cancelled low the parity of silver. From Hongkong the Ne herlands India. three days' rate is telegraphed at 717 consols

shares have changed hands at Tls. 190 cash and at Tis 189 for this month's clearance. Snares are wanted at the last figure. The loss incurred by the recent typhoon to this company is calculated at Tis. 3 to 4,000 only. Decem: Yangtsze Godowns have been sold at 7 ls. 190. of First Instance on Thursday.

ONION CHOIXAINDES	my or glamme
Ta-day's communes are as influen	Per picul
(4)	1,105/1,120
Old	1,24011,4 0
Oldest	Per chast
Taing New	1,017
l'es ares New	9902
old@	1,030

in acrear in the New Territories are printed in

THE following telegram has been received from the Colonial Secretary, Straits : ettlements. -Quarantipe withdrawn.

DR. W. B. A. Moore has been appointed assistant surgeon in the Civil Medical Department, with effect from the 1st inst.

A TELEGRAM was received from H. B. M.

Consul, Batavia, on Friday, that quarantine

restrictions against Hongkong have been re-In is stated on good authority that the repairing of the damage done to the R.M.S. Empress a

Japan in the recent typhoon will probably cost

over \$100,000.-N. C. D. News. On her last trip across from San Francisco, the steamer Coptic carried \$240,500 gold, as treasure destined to Hongkong, of which \$240,000 was silver bullion and \$500 gold com.

in respect of the sinking of the British steamship M. Kilds, are requested to send in such claims to the Colonial Secretary on or before the 20th inst.

THE s.s. Indravelli arrived here on Thursday. from Chefoo and Chinwantae, with 1,893 c folies on board in transit for Durban, whither she will proceed, after taking in some cargo and necessary stores.

THE Chief Justice, Sir Francis T. Piggott, is a passenger on board of the R.M.S. Tartar which left here on Wednesday for Vancouver. We understand that his Lordship is spending the vacation in Japan.

THE Colonial Secretary has received the There will in all probability also be some char- following telegram, dated 13th inst., from H.B.M. Consul, Bangkok - Medical inspection imposed on arrivals from Hongkong; vessels must go quarantine station Kohphra.

> MR. D. P. Griffith at present with the C. E. and M. Co. has been nominated to the post of Engineering Instruction, Chinese Railways, Tongshan. Mr. Montgomery, from Trinity College, Dublin, will be his assistant.

THE Governor has given directions for the rescission of the "toclamation No." 2 of 1905, declaring Tamsui in Formosa to be a port or a place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails, and that the same is hereby rescinded.

During the typhoon which passed so near the Colony at the close of last month the velocity of the wind as recorded at Kowloon observatory was 45.1 miles per hour. On the day followling, the 31st ult, it was travelling at 25.4 miles per hour. The lowest reading of the barometer at the observatory was 29 37.

It is notified in the Gazette for the purposes of the Vicar-Apostolic of the Roman Catholic There was an occasional inquiry for a middle. Church Incorporation Ordinance No. 4 of 1885, that the Right Reverend Dominic Pozzoni, Bishop of Tavia, has received documents appointing him to be Vicar-Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church in Hongkong.

> NOTICE is given in the Gazette that, whereas breaches of the covenants and conditions contained in Crown Leases have of late been of frequent occurrence, the Crown will in future, whenever such a breach occurs, strictly enforce the powers of re-entry and forseiture reserved in the Crown Lease.

THE A. C. D. News hears with pleasure that the gallantry of the captain, officers, and loat's crew of the str. Alliengo, who rescued the crew of the foundering str. Pechili, curing the heavy gale last Friday week, was to be marked by a presentation at the rooms of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association on Salurday.

more and New York. British bark Lawhill, H.B.M.'s Consul that the agreement concern-Kau and Mr. Ede, the representative of the Concessionaires will not be recognized, as the Board of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry have neither sanctioned same, nor affixed their official seal thereunto .- Shanghai Times.

> At the annual meeting of the Y.M.C.A. Football Club the following officers were elected :-Prisident, Mr. f. L. McPherson; secretary and treasurer, Mr. M. Bishop; captain Mr. A. Hamilton: and vice-captain, Mr. A. S. Kempthorne. A committee consisting of the officers and Messrs. W. L. Wesser and L. le Breton was appointed to arrange the practices and

WE regret to have to announce the death of Mrs. Brazil, wife of Sergeant Brazil, of the Hongkong Police Force, which occurred at the Victoria Hospital on Thursday. Sergeant Brazil came back to this Colony in the beginning of lanuary last from furlough at home, bringing with him a bride, whose loss he is now called upon to mourn. Mrs. Brazil was taken ill with a type of low fever some time ago, and as she

and have further sellers at \$80. Unions are to the difficulties of finance. Langkats ad. ! MR. F. Haver-Droeze, Consul-General for the posed of in the North at \$1718 at which rate at the close the tendency is firmer. It achange of tongkong are not longer subject to quarantine, on London has risen since last week in the port of Hongkong being declared to be not curiosity we may mention that we are 1 d be- so that all goods can now be imported into

> SUITS have been entered at Manila against Wharves .-- Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Frederick O'Brien and the Manila Publishing Company, by E. M. Bachrach for 20,000 pesos and by |. Il. Taylor for 10,000 pesos. They claim to have been libeled by articles in the Cablenerus which spoke of them as Shylocks, "ten-percent-a-monthers" and usurers. The ber sales have taken place at Tls. 195.195. complaints in the suits were filed in the Court

> > -Wond-Fuk is a 11-year old hawker. Yesterday going along Hollywood Road he got tired, and seeing a bench outside Fung Tak's restaurant, he annexed it and took it away to a cheltered place to have a rest. Fung discovered his missing "sitting board," and the result was that Wong got 12 strokes with the birch and was ordered to be detained in Police custody for 48 hours, the Magistrate not wishing to send such a small boy to gaol.

WE have received from the American Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai, a copy of The 43rd chapter of the Three Kingdom Novel "The Logomachy," which Mr. John Steele has the demand for a simple text-book which may be used by those whose studies in the Chinese written character are only beginning. The novel deals with the story of the struggle between the kingdoms of Wei, Shu and Wn, and to the middle of the third century A. D. Students should have no difficulty in following the story as Mr. Steele has furnished a lengthy vocabulary together with biographical index and many useful notes.

THE Eastern Daily Mail was issued for the first time at Singapore on the 4th inst. and is undoubledly justifying its existence as a purveyor of interesting and reliable news. What the Daily Mail is to both the classes and the masses of Great Britain so, say the management, will be the E.D. M. to the Englishspeaking peoples who live in this part of the world. The news printed is up-to-date, readably-written without padding, and served in a style that is certain to please. Mr. S. C. Penny is the general manager, and Mr. Arthur Howell, the editor, to both of whom we offer our congratulations, on what they have accomplished, and our hest wishes for continued

IN Summary Invisdiction at the Supreme PERSONS in the Colony having claims to lay | Court on Monday, the Puisne Judge, Mr. G. Wise, heard an action brought by Shi Yu Man against Cheung Sum Tin and the Tai Cheung Yow Ki for the recovery of \$344.14, THE Minister for Agriculture, Sydney has rebeing money due on two promissory notes-Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, and defendants, who were not present, were not represented. It was stated that in February last, \$2000 was advanced to defendants on a promissory note, and in the month following another \$1000 was lent. Altogether \$1,400 of these amounts had been repaid and the suit was brought in respect of the balance .-Judgment was given for plaintiff with costs.

> AT 11 p.m. on Sunday the fire bell and whistle alarms again rang out, denoting the outbreak of another fire, this time in Wing Lok Street, No. 133, a vermicelli shop, but here, fortunately, owing to the nature of the goods stored the damage, in the sense of loss, was but slight: The Fire Brigade, under Chief Inspector Baker, | Commercial Museum at Osaka. turned out and soon got to the scene, and havof an inflammable nature for the flames to feed upon. The place was believed to be insured. for the sum of \$15,000, but as the master could not be found the actual extent of the insurance,

made it impossible for the principal withesses to come over from the Puotung side at that his Lordship sent a message into Court postponing the trial till this morning, when those summoned on the jury must attend again at ten o'clo k. The witnesses arrived, as it happened, before all had left the Court; but it was too late then to change the decision.

AT about 1.45 p.m. on Tuesday, those on board the steamers in the Canton River, saw issuing from the back of the Shameen. smoke and flames which quickly developed into a huge conflagration, dense volumes of smoke and tongues of flume rising high above the houses in that settlement. It was then learnt that an outbreak had occurred in the Ha Chan Tong, peopled for the most part by singing girls and tea-housekeepers. It was roughly estimated that nearly to houses were damaged, some being entirely burned down. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained, but it originated in a matshed where it was believed some cooking was being done by coolies.

MESSRS L. Moore & Co., auctioneers, conducted an important sale of property at their Sail-tonnage loading or to load,-for Balti- THE Governor of Chekiang has notified, sale rooms, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on ing the mining concession, arrived at between both foreign and Chinese investors present The property is that known as the Soy Lun Silk Filature Co., Ld., situated at No. 23, Miller Road, Hongkew, and consisting of about 13 mow of land, the main Filature buildling, godown, manager's house and Chinese buildings, the machinery and plant, contained therein and the plant and accessories at three drying stations near Woozie. Tls. 175,000 was the first and only bid, and the property was bought by Messrs, Arnhold, Karberg and Co., Kiukiang Road.

> of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st ult., as certified by the managers the respective Banks, are published in the

> > Banks.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, \$3,508,211 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-National Bank China, Limited,.....

Average

Amount in Reserve.

Monday by Tsoi Chik Nam to whom'it was owing by Chan Lai Yu. In Kwai Sang guaranteed the amount and was therefore sued. Mr. O. D. Thomson represented plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for defendant. It was announced that the defendant would consent to judgment, and His Honour the Pulsne Judge entered same accordingly.

ON Friday His Excellency the Governor, was "at home" to the children of the soldiers of the Garrison, at Mountain Lodge, Peak, the parents of the children being also invited, the icial number of acceptances being 160. The beautiful grounds surrounding the house were entirely given up for gamet, and in special marquees erected on the lawns all kinds of good received by him on behalf of Ip. Tin Ting, things were provided for the guests, young and details of which have already appeared in old. Races were run for prizes, and things so these columns. Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John managed that each child present received a Hastings office, appeared for the prosecution, delightful time. His Excellency, assisted by his A. D. C., Captain Arb annot-Leslie, and Mr. R. A. B. Ponsonby, Private Secretary, was, as usual, indefatigable in looking after the welfare and comfort of his guests.

THE Yellow Dragon for August, which is now this interesting Queen's College publication. The head master's address on "break-up day" is published in full and as it contains many translated, with copious notes, in order to meet read by the scholars. One of the old pupils, account and told complainant so; therefore the course of which he expresses the opinion submitted that all the ingredients of an emthat, after what he has seen of English Public | bezzlement were present. Accused wont and Schools, Queen's College, with its ever-increas- collected money on behalf of complainant, and covers the period from the middle of the second ing number of boys, is hopelessly behind, so far never made any report, nor did he account for greater bulk of the Chinese boys is most de- fendant was allowed bail, as before, \$750.

> THE Commercial Agent for New South Wales in the East, when writing recently to th Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney refers to his previous communications regard ing the trade of Shanghai and more northern parts of China. He says 50 per' cent. of the trade of China is done at the port of Shanghai; and so rapidly is the trade increasing that the Imericans make it a port of call for nearly all heir steamers. The products supplied from America are the same as could be supplied from New South Wales. Local merchants complain of having to tranship goods at Hongkong for the northern port. Shanghai has a larger European population than Hongkong, and is rapidly overtaking the latter as a great distributing centre, and Mr. Suttor says too much attention cannot be given to opening up direct communication with the port.

ceived a communication from Mr. Sutton, the Commercial Agent for New South Wales in the East, in reference to the prospects of a market for Australian furs in Japan. Mr. Suttor states that although certain firms may have purchased some of our furs, there is evidence that they are practically unknown in Japan. To give an idea of the insignificance of Australia's share in this trade the following figures are quoted:-Total importations, 1904 £91,507, .903 £5,399, 1902 £5,996 From Australia, 1904 £150, 1903 £78, 1902 £43. The Commercial Agent states that of course any purchases made in Syd ey are not placed on exhibition, and as he considers our furs have not been properly introduced to probable consumers, he would be glad if he were afforded an opportunity of doing something in this direction by exporters forwarding samples of furs and skins for exhibition at the

ing a plentiful supply of water, quickly had the A CASE that came up before Mr. G. N. Orme flames under, as on account of the character of at the Magistracy should be of considerable the contents of the place there was but little interest to Kowloonites, in view of the many complaints recently made of the mal-od rous condition of the streets owing to the promiscuous dumping of household refuse and decaying vegetable matter, which is allowed to as well as of the damage, could not be definitely | he in the gutters and give out very offensive smells. The case brought this morning is, we understand, the first of a series in a cam-THE trial was fixed to take place on Saturday | paign, which is being instituted by the Sanitary morning of Sunda Singh and Sham Singh, two officials against this casual use of residential Sikhs who are indicted for the attempted localities as dumping grounds for all and murder of two other Sikhs. The jury were sundry subbish and refuse. In this case bidden attend Court at the unusually early Inspector Lyons caught a house boy, employed hour of nine, but the typhoon, says the in Carnatvon Road, in the act of dumping a N. C. D. News of the 4th inst., which was an- quantity of offensive household subbish at the awerable for so many interruptions to business, | corner of the road, and immediately proceeded against him, with the result that the boy was fined \$4 or seven days. As this campaign is to time After waiting three-quarters of an hour, he vigorously carried on, Kowloon residents should keep an eye on their servants, otherwise the latter may be getting into trouble.

> THE following appears in the Association Bulletin, published weekly by the European department of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Hongkong:-There are many men in this Colony who might be enjoying the privileges of the Y. M. C. A., but whose attention, it may be, has never been directed to ward them. New men, are continually arriving so that it is almost impossible for a small membership committee to locate all, or even a majority of them. We'shall urge our present members to give their active assistance and to make it a point to introduce as many new members as: possible. We are still below the number necessary to the successful working of the Association, but trust that the hearty co-operation of the membership will remove this difficulty." Now is a most opportune time to join as with the return of cooler weather the Association will have much more to offer. The Gice Club made a good start last Wednesday and will hold weekly practices. The Football season is about to open. Tennis courts will be provided. Beginning with the first week in the tickets not issued. Unfortunately for the October there will be a series of social evenings, lectures and debates. Join now.

THE volume of quotations from the Chinese classics in colloquial use, now published by of students to guide them to an appreciation of some of the better known passages of Chinese literature. But in it, Mr. J. Dyer Ball, the energetic author, has so well and faithfully undertaken his work that the book is of the highest value to everyone who is, in any way brought in contact with the Chinese language. In 71 pages he has set forth a relection of THE following returns of the average amount | quotations made "with the object of gathering together the words or phrases, or sentences in the classics, used in everyday conversation, and understood by nearly everyone, be he man or woman, merchant or coolie." A very copious passages quoted; should enable anyone to find whatever he wants which may be contained in it. It is pointed out that the volume only contains quotations from the Four Books, though \$2,200,000 it is interesting to note that the author has already prepared a second series of similar quotations selected from the Two Classics. As Ball would expect the volume is most carefully. 70,000 | compiled and, beats the stamp of one whose Total,.....\$16,573,338 \$10,770,000 | be gainsaid. It is published at \$2 a copy.

MONEY due for hoard and lodging guaranteed THE case against the ricksha coolie who careby ln Kwai Sang, had amounting to \$247.90, lessly and furiously drove his vehicle at West was recovered in the Summary Court on Point and knocked down a market gardener, who sustained a fractured leg, as already recorded in these columns, was resumed before Mr. G. N. Orme this morning, when his Worship held that the gardener ought to have kept out of the ricksha's way, and therefore discharged the coolie. The wife of the injured man stated that his carnings were \$12 a month, out of which he had to pay \$2.60 monthly for rent, and also support two children, one of whom was blind. His. Warship said she could go to the Summary Court for relief, if not satisfied with the decision.

YRUNG CHAU KWONG surrendered to his bail this morning in the case in which he is charged with embezziement of various sums of money souvenir of what to them must have been a very and Mr. H. N. Ferrers, instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, for the defence. Mr. Ferrers said he had no evidence to call, and asked that his Worship discharge the accused as 'ail the ingredients constituting the crime of embezziemont were lacking. The accused was not a salaried servant of the complainant; he was an independent broker, employed by him on the. to hand, is the first number of volume seven of usual commission. He did not conceal the receipt of the money; he did not run away; and he was there all along making up the accounts, getting orders for, and collecting bills instructive suggestions, should be read and re- of, the complainants. He took the money on Hung Hing Kam, who is now studying in Lon- there was an entire absence of criminal intent, don, has written a lengthy letter to a master, in and no case against his client. Mr. Dixon as sport is concerned. He does not wish to the sums so received .- His Worship said he advocate sport to the detriment of the school would consider the point as to whether defendwork, of the boys, but considers that, as at pre- ant was a salaried servant or not, and reserved sent, the lack of physical exercise amongst the his decision until Monday afternoon. De-MR. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson

and Grist, appeared before Mr. Orme this. morning on behalf of his client, the second keeper of the gambling game which was raided by Inspector Hanson, and who was released on \$60 bail. Mr. Wilkinson argued at some length that, while his client was running away with the rest there was only a suspicion that he was running from the place where the gambling was going on, and suspicion was not sufficient. The Court must be convinced that the man was in fact running away because he was playing an illegal game, and therefore on. the appearance of the police he ran away with the rest. The mere running away was not sufficient, as it was a common thing among Chinese, upon the appearance of the police in their vicinity, to run, on account of a guilty conscience in regard to quite another matter than the one the police was there for. There was no evidence that his client was among the gamblers.-Mr. Hanson said that they were running together when they were arrested, while there were large numbers of coolies in other sheds who were remaining quiet, doing nothing wrong, and they neither ran nor were they in any way interfered withr is is Worship said he was opinion that a peaceable citizen, if he had nothing to fear, would not be running away among a gang of malefactors, without good and sufficient cause. Mr. Wilkinson then asked leave to apply for a rehearing of the case against his client in the event of his Worship holding the man guilty and convicting him. His Worship granted leave to apply for a tehearing. The delendant was held guilty and filled \$30 with the alternative of two months.

MR. G. N. Orme gave his decision in the case in which a mercuant in Bonham Strand was charged with keeping a common lodging house without a licence. It will be remembered that in this case Mr. H. E. Pollock, R.C., instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, sought to prove that as the house was not maintained for gain or profit it could not come under the category of a common lodging house within the meaning of the Ordinance, inasmuch as the prop ictor used it for philanthropic purposes, those who could pay being called upon to do so, but those who could not pay for their night's lodging being given the same free. - In giving his decision & Mr. Orme said he was of opinion that the premises did come within the meaning of a common lodging house as set forth in the Cirdinance. It was left to the discretion of the Chief Sanitary Officer to exempt certain houses from this category, but in this case it was the Sanitary officials who were prosecuting. He therefore held that the premises did constitute a common ludging house under the Cirdinance, and therefore must be licenfed-Mr. Beavis asked His Worship to fix a period within which the licence must be taken out, and it was fixed for two weeks from date. He remarked that this was a very important matter, touching the interests of hundreds of houses similarly situated in the Colony, and it would in all probability go further-Mr. Orme said that Mr. Beavis's client should be given to understand that in finding that his premises did constitute a common lodging house," it carried no reflection against it or its proprietor, and MK-Beavis said he would see that that poin, was made abundantly clear to his client.

MR, I. Gray Scott, general manager of the

Electric Tramway Company, charged to Tsun

conductor of car No. 14 with the embezzlement of io cents. Evidence showed that. on Tuesday afternoon, at Shaukiwan, seven passengers boarded the car in question. while the conductor was buying ten cents' worth of congee. When they paid him their fare he only gave out five tickets. and evidently thought to reimburse himself for his outlay on that delicacy with the money for success of this scheme, agreat many suspicions have arisen of conductors making this sort of thing a practice, and so private detectives have been engaged to travel about the line, and watch them, and as Messrs. Noronha & Co., giving the pith of the luck would have it, it was one of the detectives classics, seems to bedesigned for the information and a friend to whom the conductor neglected to issue tickets, they seeing him place ten cents in the pocket of the jacket from which he had previously paid our to cents for the congec. They reported the matter to the manager, and in the evening when the way-sheet was sent in only five passengers were entered as having travelled from Shaukiwan to Causeway Bay, and only 25 cents paid in the evidence showing I that seven men travelled that distance. The defendant admitted that he did not issue the other two tickets, and made a rambling statement about "forgot," and "going to do so afterwards," but did not explain his negligence to index, which is not confined to the words in the deliver up the to cents.-His-Warship: Shall I give him a term in stocks It's a clear case against him? -- Mr. Gray Scott-No, Your Worship, I will not press for that extra disgrace, as the man has borne an excellent character hitheric, and I'would only ask for such punishment as will teach him and others a lesson .-His Worship, in sentencing the man, said he took into consideration Mr. Gray Scott's recommendation, and would therefore not deal so severely with the prisoner as otherwise he extensive knowledge of things Chinese cannot | would have done. He must go to gao! for two months, with hard labour,

4.				Part State				and the second			
	Vessels in Port.	Hutimation.	Supplied by Messye Rouse	um Krii			E QUO	A Property of the Contract of	S. iven under "Commercial Intelligence," pa		
	STEAMERN,	THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.			1		POSITION AS PEI	100		APROXIMATE RETURN AT	CLOSING
	Amigo, Ger. s.s., 822, I. Iversen, 14th Sept.,— Holhow 13th Sept., Gen.—J. & Co. Andalusia, Ger. s.s., 3,477, M. Filler, 13th	, ICE HOUSE ROAD	STOCKS.	SHARES.	VALUE.	AID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	OUOTATION.	QUOTATIONS
	Sept.,—Hamburg via Penang and Singa- pore 8th Sept Gen.—H. A. L.	HONOKONG.	BANKS. Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$8,500,000	\$1,702,728	{£1 15/- @ exchange 1/10}=\$18.66.67} for first half-year 1905}	5 %	Soco buyers
	Blackheath, Br. s.s., 1,719, W. T. Sherborne, 15th Sept.,—Sourabaya and Probolingo 3rd Sept., Sugar.—D. & Co., Ld.		National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		S38 buyers
4	Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 997, Ch. Sisco, 7th Sept.,— Saigon 3rd Sept., Gen.—Wo Fat.	CABLE ADDRESS,—Telegraph, Hongkong.	MARINE INSURANCES.		Sara	Sro	\$1,400,000 }	STEO ADA			
	Bullmouth, Br. s.s., 2,067, I. P. Welch, 15th Sept.,—Taku Bar 9th Sept., Ballast.—A., K. & Co.		Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$ 50	81,739 5	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	1,10	S335 buyers
	Catherine Apcar, Br. s.s., 1,730, A. Stewart, 11th Sept.,—Singapore 5th Sept., Gen.— D., S. & Co., Ld.		China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	5 25	\$151,992 { \$362,366 } \$371,445	Nil.	\$4} for year ended 30.4.1904	51 %	\$80 sellers
	Chowfa, Ger. s.s., 1,055, F. Spiesen, 16th Sept., —Bangkok, 9th Sept., Rice and Gen.—B.	Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochin China, Ceylon, India and the Far East	North China Insurance Company, Limited	TO,000	Lis	£5	Tls. 800,000 \$1,850,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	. 8 %	Tis, 82
	or 5.	generally.	Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10.000	\$250	\$100	£20,000 \$372,749 }	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	41 %	S775 buyers
	S. K. Clavering, Br. s.s., 2,151, D. Barton, 6th Sept.,	A daily newspaper with weekly edition		9.000		840	\$893.110 \$846,773 \$750,000	\$486,284	Eve and Se amorial dividend for some	DI N	
	—Salina Cruz 31st Aug., Ballast.—C. C. S. 1 S. Co.	published for despatch by the homeward mail The daily is recommended as more generally	Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$6a	\$5,000 } \$5,890 } \$1,000,000 }		\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	81 %	\$172
	Co. Samarang 27th Aug., Sugar,—Man Fat &	suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or	China Fire Insurance Company, Limited		\$100	\$20	\$218,093	\$329,047 \$360,372	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903		\$86 buyers
1	Diomed, Br. s.s., 3,005, J. Young, 15th Sept.,— Liverpool via Ports 6th Aug., and Singa- pore 10th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.	Atticida	Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	. '	\$250	\$50 \$25	\$1,200,505	\$8,832	\$34 for 1903		\$336 sales
1	Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 5,094, Henry	A special feature is made of full and accur-	China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$185,000 }	Nil.	\$2 for year ended 30.6.1904		\$20 sellers \$35 buyers
1	Elizabeth Rickmans Ger S.S. 007, G. Götsche.	ate reports of local occurrences, and of mat-	Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboa: Co., Ld	80,000	\$15	Sig	\$250,000 \$600,000 \$145,376	\$8,064	\$1 for first half-year 1905	71 %	\$26\-buyers
	B. & S.		Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	,£10	Lio	£241,150 }	£4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.29.51 for 1904	61 %	\$93 sellers
1	Eskdale, Br. s.s., 1,936, G. W. Duff, 16th Sept.,—Rangoon 3rd Sept., Rice.—D. & Co., Ld.		Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited Do. (Preference) "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	7 1s. 50° £1	Tir. 50	Tis. 25,000 £400,000}	115. 43,762 £58,852	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905 Interim of Tls. 14 for 1905 Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	71 %	Tis. 58 sales Tis. 48 sales 21/- buyers
1	Fri, Nor. s.s., 860, N. Andersen, 26th Aug.,— Haiphong 23rd Aug., Gen.—Aggaard,	ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.	"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	{ 10,000	\$10	\$10 }	\$4,116 } \$65,000 } \$24,257 }		{\$1.80} for year ending 30.4.1905		\$33 sellers \$25 sellers
	Thoresen & Co. Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,714, T. Petersen, 13th Sept.,—Hoihow 12th Sept., Gen.—J. & Co.	The Hongkong Telegraph is the best	Straits Steamship Company L. mited		100	\$100	\$400,000 \$ 21,075 \$130,153	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	61 %	\$142
1	Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 16th Sept., -Foochow 13th Sept., Amoy 14th, and	medium for advertising in China. It circulates	Taku Tug and Lighter Company, I mited	30,000	r.71s.50	T.Tls. 50	Tis, 98,000 Tis, 28,000	1 ls. 4,333	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	131 %	Tis. 29 sales
1	Swatow 15th, Gen.—D., L. & Co. Helene Menzell, Ger. s.s., 984, K. Auer, 6th Sept.,—Karatsu 29th Aug., Coal.—Order.	largely among all classes of the community,	FEFINERIES.	- - -			(Tis. 81,200)				
	Hohnstein, Ger. s.s., 1,275, H. Hamer, 13th	is the largest daily newspaper and has a	China Sugar Refining Company, Limited		5100	\$100	\$450,000 } \$150,000	\$42,812 Dr. \$85,987	Interim of \$10 for 1905		\$210 buyers \$17 sellers
	Holstein, Ger. s.s., 883, A. Niejahr, 8th Sept., —Tsingtau 31st Aug., Coals.—J. & Co. Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 800, A. Suzzoni 16th Sept.,	wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.	Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	5100 Tis. 50	\$100 Tis, 50	none Tis, 100,000	Tis. 1,635	\$3 for 1897	3 7 %	Tis. 68 sales
1	-Hoihow 15th Sept., GenA. R. M. Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 10th Sept., -Probolingo 1st Sept., SugarJ., M. &		MINING.	t,000,000		1.	£40,000}	£7,820	Interim of 1/- (No. 4)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Tis. 8 buyers
. 1	Co. Indravelli, Br. s.s., 3,768, S. Cullington, 14th		Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000 1 50,000	G \$10	G. \$10 18/10	12,289 5 none	G \$672,093 Dr. £8,745	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)		G. \$19 \$3} buyers
	Ballast.—G., L. & Co.		Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	4.0	£1	2,410/3	201745	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	7	
	Bangkok 31st Aug., Rice.—J. & Co.		DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS. Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited,	55,200 \$ 6,000 }	Tls. 100		Tis. 1,000,000	Tis. 34,924 \$8,577	\$53.75 for 1904 on old capital	·· - 7 t % -	Tis. 140 buye \$27 buyers
. 1	Gen.—D. & Co., Ld. Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, R. Houghton, 4th	instructed to display the advertisement, when		{ 12,000 }	325	\$25	\$70,000 \$250,000 \$58,423	3	CFirst year	**	\$25 buyers Stot sales
	Merionethshire, Br. s.s., 1,950, C. M. Burch,		Hongkong & Kowloon Whatt and Cadawa, Co., Ld.		1	\$50	\$300,000		Interim of \$2% for 1905		
•	14th Sept.,—Moji 8th Sept., Coal.—S., T.	This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.	Hongkong and Whampon Dock Company, Ld New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$50 \$6‡,	\$64 `	\$41,500 \$55,500 Tis. 487,210	\$501,331. \$489	\$6 for first half-year 1904	7 %	\$194 sellers
	Nanshan, Br. s.s., 1,299, A. W. Brynull, 14th Sept.,—Saigon 10th Sept., Gen.—B. & Co. Pekin, Br. s.s., 3,957, W. R. Le Mare, R.N.R., 16th Sept.,—Moji 10th Sept., Gen. and	INCH! and Thort sixut Motor to the line.	Shanghai and Hongkew Whatf Company	32,000	\$roo	costant	Tls. 50,880) \$2,100,000	Tis. 10,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	4 61 %	Tis. 186 selle \$400 buyers
	Coal.—P. & O. S. N. Go. Phra Nang. Ger. s.s., 1,021, F. v. Mangelsdorff,		Yangteze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.	2,500	Tls. 100	Tis. too]	Tis. 2,762	T's, 18 for 1904	91 %.	Tis, 1923 buy
	12th Sept.,—Kohsichang 6th Sept., Rice. —B. & S. Ponane, Ger. 8.8., 125, H. Martens, 6th Sept.,—	DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.	Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25 T.Tls.50	\$25 T.Tls. 50	\$14,516 Tis. 34,000 } Tis. 8,000 }	\$9,028: Tils, 806	Sal for year ended 30.6 1905	64 %	\$27 buyers Tis. 135 selie
	Ponape (Caroline Islands) 13th Aug., Ballast.—German Consul. Shaohsing, Br. s.s., 1.307, F. D. Northcombe,	Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages	Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin) Central Stores, Limited Do. (Founders')	6,000 123	\$15 \$15	\$12 \$12	\$20,000		Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904 None Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	10 %	\$18 sales \$100 \$7\$
	B. & S.	at each inscrion in the Daily and Weekly.	Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	24,000	\$15 \$50	\$74) \$50	{ \$648,975 } \$31,087 }	\$10,1,26	\$5 for first half-year 19 5	7	5146 buyers
	Siberia, Am. s.s., 5,655, J. T. Smith, 12th Sept., —San Francisco and Ports 16th Aug., Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.		Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld	50,000	51∞ Tis. 25	\$100 Tis, 25	\$250 000 Tils, 20,986	\$37,875 Tis. 7,202	Interim of \$3\frac{1}{2} for 1905	131 %	Si26 Tis. 19) buye
•	Tean, Br. s.s., 1,346, W. B. Brown, 15th Bept., —Manila 12th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.	CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.	Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai) Hotel Metropole Company, Limited Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	2,000	\$too \$10	\$100	\$ \$200,994 }	First year \$11,958	Interim of \$3	411	Stos Stal buyers
,	SAILING VESSELS. Churchill, Am. 4-masted sch., 600, Huffman,	Special Rates for standing advertisements	Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$50,000 } none { Tis, 828,813 }	\$377	\$3 for 1904	71 %	\$40 Tis. 122 seile
-	27th Aug.,—Haiphong 23rd Aug., Dallast, —Master. Comberner, Br., ship, 1.686, C. G. Dixener.	can be ascertained from the Manager.	Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tis. 50 Tis. 50 Tis. 100		. { Tls. 170,000 }	Tis. 40,066 Tis. 670	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	13 %	Tis. 45 sellers Tis. 1174 buy
	5th Sept.,—New York 14th June, Case On.		Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	. 3,764	Tis. 100 Tis. 25 \$50	Tis. 100 Tis. 25 - \$50	Tls, 67,300 none none	Tls. 725 Tls. 5,150 \$1,247	None Interim of \$14 for 1905	*1 ***	Tis. 12 \$55
• , •	Ecuador, Ger. 4-masted ship, 2,193, O. Dick-mann, 2nd Sept.,—New York 19th May, Parrafine.—Order.	the Honghong Telegraph Office not later than	COTTON MILLS.			mt-		The second	Tis. 4 for year ended 31.10.1003	8 %	Tis. 52 buyer
•	Steamers Expected.	noon of the day they are intended to appear.	Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	Tls. 50 \$10	1 - 1	530,000	Tls, 12,844 \$23,264	St for the year ending 31.7.05	61 %	St4# sollers
	Vessels From Agents Due	Unless otherwise specified all advertisements	International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld	8,000	Tis. too	Tls. 75	Tis. 50,000 } Tis. 31,6°9 } none	Tis. 10,000	Interim of 3 % a/c 1898		Tis. 45 sales Tis. 58 sales
,	Silesia Singapore .S., W. & Co Sept. 17 Chingtu P. Darwin .B. & S Sept. 18 Caithness Bombay N. Y. K Sept. 18	will be reported and charged for until counter	For Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tis. 500	Tis. 500	Tls. 5,6;8	Tls. 22,050	4 % for 1897	••	Tis. 250 buye
	Willehad Manila S., T. & Co Sept. 15 Willehad Moii M. & Co Sept. 18	manded,	MISCELLANEOUS. Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none,		First year		Sils sellers
Y.	Dardanus Singapore . B. & S Sept. 19 Yochow Shanghai B. & S Sept. 19 Caledonien Singapore . M. M Sept. 20		Rell's Ashestos Eastern Agency, Limited	1,200	12/6	12/6 \$10 \$12	\$8, co	\$770 \$1,182 Nil	1/3 per share for 1904	8 %	57 buyers 536 5114
	Chusan Singapore J., M. & Co Sept. 20 Chusan Singapore P. & O. Co Sept. 21 Rmn of China Vancouver C. P. R. Co Sept. 26	JOBBIRG DEPARTMENT,	China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000 4,000 50,000	Tis 50 \$10	Tis, 50 \$10	Tis.,30,000	Tls. 718	None So cents for 1904	81 %	Tis. 774 solle
	Mongolia Japan P. M. Co Sept. 28	100 Minting of all descriptions andertaken.	China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$71	\$10 \$6	\$400,000 }	\$1,581	\$1\frac{1}{2} for year ending 31.7.1903	***	\$17 buyers \$28
	Ships Passed The Canal Outward-4th August-Agamemnon. 9th	PROGRAMMES.	Green Island Cement Company, Limited	31,000	\$20	\$10	\$500,000 \$ \$186,000 £25,394 }	\$7,551	Final of \$14 making \$24	91 %	\$27 buyers
	August—Swanley, Sylvia. 12th August— Longsor, 15th August—Glenturrei. 18th Aug-	PAMPHLETS.	Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10 \$10	L3,000 }	£8,188 \$2,151	(\$1.00 . } for year ending 30.4.1905	. 5 64 8	\$15 buyers
	Bayern, Diomed, Jaureginberry, 25th August	ALL DURANT ALL D	Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ld Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	1,250 5,000	\$100 \$100 \$25	\$100	\$50,000 \$60,000	\$2,796	Sis for year ending 30.11.1904	7. 3	\$215 buyers \$237 \$152 buyers
	30th August—Benvenus, Howick Hall, Palma,		Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	10,000	\$100 \$100	\$100 \$100	\$5,500 \$2,500	\$11,137 \$200 \$21,582	Final of So making \$14 for 1994	137 %	5145 sales
	5th September—Formosa, Serbia, 8th Sep-	APRIODES	Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwex-?	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100 Tis. 50	Tis. 528,210 } Tis. 19,465 }	Tis, 35,849 Dr. Tis, 117,638	3rd quarterly of Tls. 21, paid 15.9.05 make ing so for Tls. 15 for 1905	440	Tis. 1774 ex
	Dardanus, Glenlochy, Kouang Si, Oceanien.	supervision, well turned out, free from errore,	Mondon, (E. L.) Limited Philippine Company, Limited Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ld.	67,500	\$10 \$50	\$10: \$50	None	Dr. \$5,537	None	111	\$50 ************************************
	Homeward—4th August—Pera, Silesia. 15th August—Sikh. 22nd August—Oanfa, 30th	and remarkably cheap at	Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	. 16,000	Tis. 50 Tis. 50	Tis. so	Tls. 45,000	Tis. 8,011 Tis. 9,751	Tis. 6 for 1904	71 %	fla. 1224 buy Tis. 80 seller
+	August—Brisgavia. Arrivals at Home—4th August—Baniu. 9th August—Darmsladi. 15th August—C. Ferd	THE HUNGKONG TELEGRAPH	Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tis, 100	Tis. 25,000 Tis, 24,820 } Tis, 25,000	Tls. 0,968 Tls. 1.297	Final of Tig. 6 making Tis. 9	13) %	Tis. 155 solle Tis. 68 sales
- 11	August - Manica, Yunnan, Sagami. 25th Aug.	T OFFIGE.	Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20 - \$25	£20 \$25	Tis. 170,700	Tls. 17,220 Dr. \$5,068 \$3,644	Nang Oceass for year ended 31.5.04		Tis. 440 sales \$20 \$8
4	nst—Annam. 29th August—Paurmo. 30th August—Sachsen. 1st September—Gienturret.		Steam Laundry Company, Limited	2,000	\$ 5 \$100	\$100 T.Ta. 100	\$35,990 Fis 15,295	\$700 Tis, 1,012	\$5 for 1905	100	\$150°. T.Tis. 125sell
6.	pon, Tourane, Benlomond. 8th September— Hyson, El. Kansara, Montrose, Scharnhorst, Tonkin. 12th September—Sithonia,	Estimates given for all classes of work of	is Dultett tranggita missentitt irRibbrat mittigen siefitieffin	2,000 9,900	\$10	\$4 } \$10 }	\$23,000	\$551	{80 cents } far year ended 31,5.1905	{ 11 X	\$9 buyers \$180
7	Sept. 25 at Sept. 25 at	application to THE MANAGER,	Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited		Ta VA	\$10	\$300,000} \$25,000		Rinal of 50 cents making St for 1904	101 %	\$14 buyers
•	10 g.m. 4 p.m.	The same of the sa	William Powell, Limited	12,000 }	Sto	510	\$3,000	\$588	First year		L'EIAL